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### The Defense Program

#### CHEMICAL WARFARE

LIKE any new weapon of warfare, chemicals share the common fate of either being credited with impossible potentialities or of being entirely underrated. When first introduced, tanks were going to win wars single-handed, said their advocates, while others dismissed them as utterly useless. So, too, have the estimates of experts differed as to the value of the airplane.

As a matter of fact, each new weapon does, for a time, possess a great power simply because of its unexpectedness and unfamiliarity. Meeting it for the first time, the soldier has not only to overcome his psychological fear of the unfamiliar but more concretely, to evolve specific methods and measures of defense.

The tank now seems to have settled into its proper niche as a military weapon—not all powerful nor yet to be despised. The value of the airplane is regarded more sanely now than it was as short a time ago as five years. Events in Africa, Asia, and Europe have furnished practical examples from which conclusions may be drawn and lessons learned.

But chemicals are as yet little understood. They are something that cannot be tried in all phases of theoretical and practical training and, since the special conditions of the World War, have not been used in any wide-scale operations. While they are misunderstood, they are none the less very powerful weapons and will have marked effectiveness in any operations in which they are intelligently employed. Like the rifle, field gun or other means of arming the soldier, chemicals are just another type of weapon, and will produce casualties, just as other weapons do. From casualties there is no escape no matter how thorough the training nor how perfect the means of defense, but training and adequate defensive appliances reduce these inevitable casualties, just as in the case of casualties from other weapons. Common sense then demands that full preparations be made to withstand chemical attacks by providing masks, shelters, decontaminating squads, and by thorough training and education to remove chemicals from the realm of the unknown.

Chemical agents do not actually belong in this realm of the unknown. All of those used in the World War had been known for years and had been described in chemical literature long before the war. Mustard gas, the most effective, is fully described in books published as early as 1896.

Since the World War, no new agents of importance have been produced though a number of nontoxic agents have been developed. These are mainly on the order of eye irritants similar to tear gas, used in training and for harassing.

Any discussion of the possible uses of chemicals should wait upon an understanding of the various agents and their powers. The casualty-producing agents have attracted more attention than any others. If every man of the fighting forces is furnished adequate protective measures

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### Navy Leaders Oppose Edison's Plans for Dept.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told the House Navy Reorganization subcommittee on Tuesday that in his opinion there is nothing wrong with the basic organization of the Navy Department today. "There is certainly no deficiency which cannot be remedied by a gradual evolutionary improvement within the framework of the existing organization," he asserted.

Admiral Stark stated that he believes the work of the bureaus should be performed by the bureaus and not be subject to "any setup over them (the proposed Office of Shore Activities) which would tend unduly to grow and always with the danger of such a setup becoming top-heavy, functional and tending to duplication of effort rather than coordination."

He declared that the flow of ideas and thought between the fleet and the shore establishment must be maintained if a superior Navy is to result. Any hampering of this process by organizational or personnel factors, he said, "would undoubtedly weaken the Navy's ability to accomplish its desired objective."

He contended that in the final analysis, the line of the Navy must fight the vessels and be responsible to the nation for the result.

#### Bureau Chiefs "Aides" to CNO

Admiral Stark stated that as Chief of Naval Operations he has had perfect cooperation from the Bureau Chiefs, and that it has always been his conception that the Chiefs of Bureaus function as aides to the Chief of Naval Operations. To illustrate this feeling, he said that when he served a tour as Chief of Ordnance, he considered himself aide to the Chief of Naval Operations for Ordnance. "I believe this to be the general feeling of the Chiefs of Bureau," he said. Admiral Stark cited to the committee those passages in Navy Regulations which define the duties and powers of the CNO, and said that, while the Chief of Naval Operations is not specifically empowered to direct the work of the Bureaus, a working arrangement exists which accomplishes this same object through teamwork of the Bureaus.

Should the Committee determine to define by statute the power of the CNO, Admiral Stark advocated the following wording:

"The Chief of Naval Operations shall under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy be charged with the operations of the Fleet, with the preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war; and with the coordination and general direction of all other military functions of the Navy Department. Military functions will include the military features of those activities within the Naval Establishment which are otherwise industrial in character."

Concerning the Office of Shore Activities proposed by Secretary Edison, Admiral Stark said, "In my opinion it could do this (increase efficiency and economy) only if the organization provides assurances that the Military Objective will be kept in the front at all times."

Representative Darden asked Admiral Stark if he favors the consolidation of the Bureau of Construction with the Bu-

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### Reenlistment Allowance

Attorneys for the plaintiff yesterday asked the Supreme Court not to grant the writ of certiorari sought by the Department of Justice in the reenlistment allowance case. It will be recalled that the Court of Claims upheld the contention that enlisted men were entitled to payment of the reenlistment allowance for the years 1938 and 1939.

The Department of Justice then asked the Supreme Court to grant a writ for the reconsideration of the case in the higher court. Yesterday's action contended that the conclusions of the Court of Claims were sound, that the reenlistment allowance should be paid for those years, and that the case should not be reconsidered.

### Marine Selection Investigation

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee subcommittee to study the method of selecting brigadier generals of the Marine Corps met again on Monday, 4 March, to hear representatives from the Navy Department, Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Rear Adm. Walter B. Woodson, the Judge Advocate General appeared. Representative Melvin Maas, of Minn., ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, was also present at the executive session. Senator Guy Gillette, who is conducting the inquiries at the request of Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said at the conclusion of the meeting that no public hearings will be held and that he has not determined as to the necessity for further study.

The Navy Department's representatives told the subcommittee that the Marine Corps selection law with regard to the selection of brigadier generals is working perfectly and that no change in the law is necessary or desirable. Admiral Nimitz, with regard to the criticism that, due to the limited number of brigadier generals in the Marine Corps the composition of the board can be determined in advance, said that there is no ground for complaint. He said that a review of the proceedings of the recent brigadier generals board, by both the Bureau of Navigation and the Judge Advocate General, indicates that in every particular the board's actions were in full accordance with the law.

Taking up the question of naming some admirals to the board in order to insure a flexible composition and minimize the possibility of partiality, Admiral Nimitz said that the board must be purely a Marine Corps function, and that in most cases admirals would not have sufficient knowledge of the officer personnel of the Marine Corps.

Representative Maas said that it is impossible for naval officers to know the service reputations of colonels and that in considering the fitness reports of any group of officers, a member of the selection board must have some knowledge of the predilections of the senior Marine Corps officers who have made out the periodic reports. He told the committee that it is a well known fact that in both

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### Training Directive for Army in 1940-41 Issued

Stressing the necessity for training to enable the fighting forces to take the field ready for combat on short notice, the 1940-1941 training directive for the Army and its civilian components was issued by the War Department this week.

Considerably shorter and more concise than theretofore the new directive lays down the principles which will guide the commanding officers throughout the coming year.

The 1940-1941 training directive was sent to all Corps Area and Department Commanders.

"The year will be allotted," it states, "so as to provide for unit and combined training, culminating in field training. Individual training will be concurrent with unit training."

"The primary objective is to prepare units to take the field on short notice at existing strength, ready to function effectively in combat. The following will be emphasized:

- "a. Leadership;
- "b. Mobility;
- "c. Communications other than telephone;
- "d. Teamwork by the combined arms, particularly cooperation between Field Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry, and Air Corps;
- "e. Offensive and defensive measures against mechanization, including close-in defense of rear installations;
- "f. Antiaircraft defense;
- "g. Concealment from air observation for troops, transportation, installations, and mechanized deployments.

#### Mobilization

"Mobilization tests will be conducted pursuant to specific directives to be issued by the War Department.

"At least one exercise will be conducted during the year at each post and station to test the readiness of mobile units to take the field, transferring post activities to caretaking detachments. See par. 9c (2), M. R. General.

#### National Guard and Reserves

"Every opportunity will be utilized for training Reserve and National Guard officers through functioning in appropriate positions in Regular Army units during field training;

"National Guard: The responsibility of Corps Area Commanders in training of the National Guard is emphasized. National Guard training will be conducted in accordance with annual War Department letter, 'General Instructions for Training of the National Guard.' No training will be conducted in the field training period which can be accomplished in armory training.

"Organized Reserve training will be governed by War Department letter, 'Reserve Training Policies.'

"R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. training will be governed by current programs of instructions issued by the War Department."

## Press Divides on Necessity of Establishing Aircraft Warning System

Editorial comment appears to be about evenly divided between favoring and condemning the War Department's request for funds with which to begin an aircraft warning system in the United States. However, one or two of the opponents visualized the proposal as one to set up civilian warning centers, giving a net result of a slight preponderance of opinion in favor of the program, if the Army considers it necessary.

"Congress should not waste money," states the St. Louis, Mo., *Globe-Democrat*, "on defense projects that are not needed. On the other hand, it should not be too skeptical of a proposal which the chief of staff says should be given 'first priority'. At its last session it voted millions for military airplanes and the country heartily approved of this expenditure. The request for an air-raid warning system is in much the same class as the request for appropriations for planes. They will never be needed, of course, unless this country sometime has to defend itself against an enemy, and then they would be needed urgently."

"We have heard so much in this country about air raid warnings in European cities that the plan might have been mistaken for a system to warn the inhabitants of our coast communities of the approach of enemy bombers," comments the Worcester, Mass., *Gazette*.

"What the Army's system aims at is to provide for transmitting air raid warnings to Army posts. That, of course, would be highly important if the time ever came when hostile airplane carriers evaded our fleet and got within striking distance of the coast."

The Cincinnati, Ohio, *Times-Star* exclaims, "Under the circumstances spending forty million dollars to place sirens along the boundaries of this country seems quixotic. If it could be taken seriously, the recommendation would be alarmist, and Cincinnati itself should start digging bombproof cellars and get itself anti-aircraft defenses."

Comments the Philadelphia, Pa., *Ledger*, "Adequate defense against air attack calls for an elaborate hook-up of listening posts to spot attacking planes and send word to defense headquarters of their height, speed and direction."

"How badly this is needed now is a military problem. Lack of it is no cause for hysterical alarm. If reading the war news and the grim warnings of gloomy prophets make Americans too nervous, somebody will soon be suggesting that we must all own and carry a gas mask. That would be ridiculous, but it would be nice business for the gas mask manufacturers."

"Reported concentration of the United States Army on completing seacoast and air-raid defenses and modernizing equipment instead of increasing manpower appears to be a lesson learned from the book of Finland," observes the Mobile, Ala., *Register*. "This new defense philosophy . . . was expressed by General George C. Marshall behind closed doors of the House military committee."

"Our coast defenses are incomplete and our air-raid precautions have been severely criticized by Army members themselves as not having kept pace with aviation."

### 2nd Division Maneuvers Again

Demonstrating the lessons learned and the technique developed during its recent extended maneuvers, the 2nd Division (triangular), Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, USA, commanding, again took the field for a two day exercise on 23 Feb. The exercise, which was conducted primarily to afford visiting commanders from the IV Army Corps an opportunity to witness the streamlined operating procedure which the 2nd Division has developed in its divisional tests and maneuvers during the past three years, was held on the Leon Springs Military Reservation located approximately twenty miles north of Ft. Sam Houston. Visiting commanders were: Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, commanding the 1st Cavalry Division, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding the 1st Division and who will command the IV Army Corps in the coming Third Army maneuvers, Brig. Gen. Campbell Hodges, commanding the 5th Division, Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, commanding the 6th Division, and Brig. Gen. Lloyd K. Fredendall, chief of the infantry section of the 5th Division.

The problem presented to the 2nd Division, while short in point of time, involved a variety of operations including a night motor movement, an attack, relief of lines, a withdrawal under cover of darkness and the occupation of a defensive position. At the conclusion of the exercise Maj. Gen. H. J. Brees, commanding the VIII Corps Area, reviewed the division at Camp Bullis. The appearance of the officers, men and equipment of the division, after thirty hours of continuous and extended maneuver over extremely difficult terrain, gave ample evidence of the high state of training and morale of which the 2nd Division is justly proud.

The problem proceeded smoothly under the direction of General Krueger and his staff. Early on the morning of 23 Feb. word was received at 2nd Division Headquarters that elements of the 38th Infantry, then camped at Camp Bullis on the Leon Springs Reservation, had gained contact with the leading elements of a Brown Corps known to be concentrating to the north. Orders from the assumed Blue I Corps directed that the 2nd Division move to Camp Bullis without delay, drive off the enemy covering forces and protect the concentration of the remainder of the I Corps.

The division was alerted at once and warning orders issued for the motor movement to Camp Bullis. At the same time orders were dispatched to the 38th Infantry at Camp Bullis directing that it (less its 1st Battalion which had moved north during the night to represent Brown forces) hold the enemy north of its present line of contact until the arrival of the remainder of the 2nd Division. The division, less the 38th Infantry, moved by motor to Camp Bullis in two echelons, the first echelon passing the initial point at Ft. Sam Houston at about 5:00 A.M. on the 23rd. By daylight Combat Team 9, which comprised the bulk of the first echelon, had detrucked at Camp Bullis

and moved into concealed assembly areas to await orders. The necessary trucks were returned to Ft. Sam Houston to shuttle up the remainder of the division.

General Krueger, who had arrived in the area and conducted a short reconnaissance prior to the arrival of the first echelon, now ordered the 38th Infantry, in contact, to push forward vigorously and further develop the situation before additional troops were committed. During the early morning Brown launched an attack and partially succeeded in driving back the left of the 38th. This advance, however, was first slowed and then stopped by the use of local reserves and, at about 9:00 A.M., General Krueger decided that a coordinated attack by the whole division was now warranted by the situation. Based on this decision his staff prepared plans for an enveloping maneuver while unit commanders were being assembled at the Division CP and, at about 9:30 A.M., General Krueger issued his attack order orally to the commanders concerned. This order directed a holding attack by units of the 38th Infantry, then in contact, while the 9th Combat Team made the main effort of the division with a hard thrust up the corridor of Marne and Oppenheimer Roads. The attacking units were placed under command of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of the Infantry Section, 2nd Division.

Little more than an hour intervened between the time that the attack order was issued and the hour that the attack of the 9th Combat Team was scheduled to jump off. While this combat team had to move a considerable distance to its attack positions, complete its reconnaissance and ground dispositions, issue the necessary orders to subordinate units and dispose its artillery, it is interesting to note that the attack went off promptly at the hour ordered. Only a high state of training and the successful application of streamlined technique and procedure in the issuance and execution of orders on the part of all concerned could make such an operation possible.

Despite determined Brown resistance the attack progressed favorably during the day. General Krueger finding it unnecessary to commit Combat Team 23 which had been held (less its artillery) in division reserve. By dark the leading elements of the division had advanced approximately seven thousand yards and were consolidating their lines preparatory to holding during the night and continuing the attack at daybreak. At this time, however, General Krueger was informed by a message from the I Corps that the enemy was being heavily reinforced and that the 2nd Division would withdraw during the night and take up a defensive position.

General Krueger decided to use the 23rd Infantry, which had seen little action during the day, to relieve elements of the 9th and 38th Infantry, then in contact, and to act as a covering force for the withdrawal. The relief began shortly after dark and was successfully carried

out despite heavy enemy pressure during the early hours of the night. Enemy patrolling was extremely active during this phase and credit is due for the manner in which the relief was carried out in darkness and over difficult terrain.

Orders to the covering force directed that it remain in position until the 9th and 38th Infantry had arrived back on the defensive line selected. These units were in position by about 4:00 A.M. and, at that time, General Krueger issued orders for the covering force to retire slowly, executing maximum delay as it fell back. The problem was concluded at daylight, all units then being in their assigned defensive positions.

Disinterested observers of this problem were particularly impressed with the celerity with which the 2nd Division is able to move. Through long practice it has developed a technique, particularly in night movement, which permits it to maneuver by motor over terrain which would have been considered impossible a few years ago. It is needless perhaps to point out that this tactical mobility, as well as battlefield mobility, enormously increases its potency as a striking force. The race horse characteristics, exhibited in this exercise, are well in keeping with the reputation which the 2nd Division has earned.

### Report On Reserve Aviators

Provision for the commissioning into the line of the Navy and Marine Corps of a definite number of Naval and Marine Reserve aviators each year, the exact number, not to exceed 35, to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, has been recommended by the Horne Board on Aviation Personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The board recommended that at the conclusion of 2 years active duty as ensigns, USNR, on active duty, a specified number should be considered eligible for a one year post-graduate course in Navy line duties. The number to be given this course would be twice the number of line commissions set aside for the reserve by the Secretary of the Navy. At the conclusion of this course, and at the successful passage of prescribed examinations, the officers would be commissioned lieutenants (jg) in the line of the Navy. The same procedure would be followed with Marine Reserve aviators on active duty, with the exception that the post-graduate work would be at the basic school.

The board recommended that Naval Reserve Aviators on active duty be given a bonus of \$500 per year for all active duty up to a maximum of 8 years. It also recommended that lieutenants (jg), USNR, and 1st lieutenants, USMCR, on active duty, be promoted to lieutenant, USNR and captain, USMCR, four years after attaining the rank of lieutenant (jg) or 1st lieutenant.

### Aviation Warrant Ranks

The board recommended that aviation warrant ranks should be established and maintained in the following categories;

aviation machinist, aviation chief machinist, aviation gunner, aviation chief gunner, aviation radio electrician, aviation chief radio electrician, aviation boatswain, aviation chief boatswain.

Another recommendation is that funds be provided to allow an increase in authorized flight time of Naval and Marine reserve aviators, on inactive duty, from 45 hours per year to 60 hours per year. An increase in the number of Naval Reserve Aviation Bases was also suggested.

The board presented detailed figures on the amount of personnel needed for a 3,000 plane program, but inasmuch as Congress is now considering a 4,500 plane program, the figures must be adjusted, although the basic determining factors outlined above will be the same.

As reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 20 Jan. 1940, the board recommended that the Navy Department be allowed the widest possible latitude in determining the aviation personnel policies of the Navy and Marine Corps.

### Byrd Funds Refused

The House of Representatives this week refused to appropriate an additional \$250,000 for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, after the Appropriations Committee had reported that Congress was misinformed as to the needs of the expedition when the original appropriation was made last year.

The \$250,000 fund was included in Budget estimates sent to the House Appropriations Committee for consideration in the drafting of the Interior Department Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1941. During discussions in committee, Representative Johnson, of Okla., told the group that he had evidence that Admiral Byrd was in line "to make a personal fortune" out of the expedition.

Mr. Johnson made this charge while Lt. Comdr. Robert A. J. English, USN, was on the stand to justify the appropriation. Representative Johnson asked, "Has Admiral Byrd some advertising and radio contracts advertising cigarettes, toothpaste, perfumes and other contracts from which he expects to make a fabulous sum of money out of this expedition?" Commander English answered, "No Sir, I am pleased to have the opportunity now to remove that impression from the minds of any of the Committee members. That is not true."

### To Fly to Lima

Negotiations are now under way by the State Department to complete the necessary diplomatic arrangements for a projected "good-will and training" flight of Army bombers to Lima, Peru. Ten B-18's, it is understood, are planning to leave Panama on 24 March for the flight to Lima.

The fact that Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, USA, commanding general of the Panama Canal Department, will accompany the flight lends credence to the view that discussion may ensue on the problem of cooperation for defense of the Canal.



## Nat. Gd. Division CO's Go South

Tomorrow, the first of the National Guard division commanders will go South with part of his staff to participate in, and observe training activities of Regular Army divisions.

Thereafter, the remaining division commanders will go to one or another of the divisional training areas, according to the schedule below. This plan of having select National Guard officers take advantage of the instructional opportunities offered by the concentrations of the Regular Army was announced at the time the Army concentrations were ordered.

Each National Guard officer will be ordered to active duty for three days and will spend those days with the division to which ordered.

Those who will go from each Infantry division are:

Division commander.  
Brigadier general or colonel actually commanding an Infantry brigade of the division, to be selected by the division commander.

The brigadier general or colonel actually commanding the artillery brigade.

The following division staff officers—chief of staff; assistant chiefs of staff, G-1, G-2, G-3 and G-4, and two additional staff officers to be selected by the commander, but preferably the engineer and quartermaster.

No substitutions of designated officers will be allowed.

Cavalry division contingents will have a comparable composition.

Following is the schedule of visits:

**Infantry Divisions**  
41th National Guard division to 1st Regular Army division, Ft. Benning, 24 March, for divisional exercises.

37th NG division to 1st USA division, Ft. Benning, 31 March, divisional exercises.

29th NG division to 1st USA division, Ft. Benning, 21 April, corps exercises.

38th NG division to 1st USA division, Sabine River area, 12 May, army exercises.

32nd NG division to 5th USA division, Ft. McClellan, 17 March, divisional exercises.

30th NG division to 5th USA division, Ft. McClellan, 24 March, divisional exercises.

27th NG division to 5th USA division, Ft. Benning, 14 April, corps exercises.

31st NG division to 5th USA division, Sabine River area, 17 May, army exercises.

26th NG division to 6th USA division, Camp Jackson, 17 March, divisional exercises.

43rd NG division to 6th USA division, Camp Jackson, 31 March, divisional exercises.

28th NG division to 6th USA division, Ft. Benning, 21 April, corps exercises.

33rd NG division to 6th USA division, Sabine River area, 12 May, army exercises.

34th NG division to 2nd USA division, Ft. Sam Houston, 7 April, division exercises.

35th NG division to 2nd USA division, Ft. Sam Houston, 14 April, division exercises.

40th NG division to 3rd USA division, Camp Ord, 22 April, division exercises.

41st NG division to 3rd USA division, Camp Ord, 6 May, division exercises.

**Cavalry Divisions**  
All will go to the 1st USA Cavalry Division.

22nd NG division to Ft. Bliss, 10 March, division exercises.

23rd NG division to Ft. Bliss, 17 March, division exercises.

24th NG division to Ft. Bliss, 24 March, division exercises.

21st NG division (if division HQ created by that time) to Sabine River area, 5 May, army exercises.

**Secretary Endorses Army Day**

Secretary of War Woodring in endorsing the Army Day celebration sponsored throughout the country by the Military Order of the World War, calls attention to the fact that "It behooves Americans, at this time, to consider our defense requirements with most critical eyes."

The Secretary's letter to the National

Headquarters of the Military Order of the World War follows:

Again the Military Order of the World War will sponsor on April 6, 1940, an Army Day—a day devoted to survey by the American people of the land forces of the Republic.

A declared major war rages across the Atlantic; an undeclared but no less major war is in progress across the Pacific. No man can now foretell the eventual extent or degree of violence of those two conflicts. But, certainly, it behooves Americans, at this time, to consider our defensive requirements with most critical eyes. Army Day will afford opportunity for close scrutiny of the status of our protective measures. In view of prevailing international uncertainty—I might even state international chaos—the Army Day of 1940 will be one of the greatest significance to the citizens of the United States.

The War Department is grateful to the Military Order of the World War for fostering public interest in our defensive problems and in our protective forces.

Assistant Secretary of War Louis A. Johnson, wrote to the Military Order of the World War as follows:

"The Military Order of the World War is doing a valuable work in keeping alive the significance of Army Day.

"May its observance this year include a renewal of our appreciation of the blessings we enjoy in the land upon which our forefathers reared the democracy which is our heritage, an intelligent awareness of the dangers that beset this heritage, foresight in preparedness to meet those dangers, and a willingness to face whatever may come in the spirit which has ever characterized the sons of freedom."

## Secrecy on Selection Study

Representative Melvin Maas, of Minn., this week charged the Navy Department with withholding "vital" information from the House Naval Affairs Committee when that body was drawing up the 1938 line selection act. He referred to the report of the General Board on Navy selection.

Questioning Rear Admiral W. R. Sexton, Chairman of the General Board, Representative Maas asked why the deliberations of that body on problems not involving the military security of the country were deemed so highly confidential that even Congress could not have free access to them. Representative Maas also asked why the Board's report on reorganization came to the committee with a request that it not be made public, while the reports of every Bureau Chief and the Secretary of the Navy, together with other competent officers, were sent to Congress with no restrictions. Admiral Sexton replied that the policy of the Navy Department is formulated by the Secretary and not the General Board. Mr. Maas then asked why the Navy refused to transmit to him the report of the General Board on Naval selection, only permitting him to read the document behind locked doors at the Navy Department. Again Admiral Sexton's answer was that it was a question of the "policy of the Secretary of the Navy."

Representative Maas declared that the report was highly critical of the selection system and that the Secretary of the Navy had nothing to do with its suppression. He commented, "an admiral was acting secretary of the Navy and the admiral made the determination." Mr. Maas termed the 1938 line act a "lousy job of legislation" and said that if the Committee had had the advantage of the study, with its criticisms, a better bill probably would have resulted.

At this point in the hearing, Representatives W. Sterling Cole, of N. Y., and Colgate W. Darden, of Va., chairman of the subcommittee, expressed great surprise that such a study had been made.

Mr. Maas declared that if he had foreseen the type of legislation that would eventually be enacted, he would never have voted a favorable report on the 1938 act from the Naval Committee. Admiral Sexton expressed the opinion that if a request is again made, the report will be sent to the Committee.

Taking another tack, Representative Maas asked if the General Board is subject to control by the Bureau Chiefs. Admiral Sexton said that the Board is a completely independent agency, operating directly under the Secretary of the Navy to advise him and make such studies as he may request. Mr. Maas questioned the value of these studies, with regard to

legislation, if the responsible authorities never see them.

## Nat. Gd. Not Under Hatch Act

In response to a request from Secretary Woodring, the Attorney General has ruled that the provisions of the Hatch Act restricting the political activities of Federal Employees do not apply to the National Guard.

"You are hereby advised," Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge wrote, "that the Department concurs in the opinion expressed by The Judge Advocate General, in that Section 9 of the Hatch Act does not apply to officers of the National Guard of the United States as such except while in the service of the United States."

Inasmuch as the National Guard is not in Federal Service except in time of war, even though they do draw training pay from the Federal government, this would serve to exempt them.

The question was not brought up concerning Reserve Officers, for the Act of 1 July 1930 (embodied in paragraph 79 of AR 140-5) specifically stated that a reserve officer while not on active duty shall not be held to be an officer or employee of the United States solely by virtue of his commissioned status. Of course, while on active duty the act applies to Reserve officers the same as it does to Regular officers, but regardless of the act such active duty officers would be governed by Army Regulations the same as regular officers are.

## Panama Canal Protection

Following President Roosevelt's expressions of the necessity for tightening up the defenses of the Panama Canal, it became known that three nearby republics have indicated their willingness to permit the United States to operate military airplanes from their territory whenever necessity arises for strengthening the Canal.

Columbia, Panama and Costa Rica are understood to have given such assurances unofficially. President Roosevelt is known to have conferred with President Boyd of Panama, but if he talked to representatives of other Republics no announcement was made.

It is also understood that President Roosevelt has instructed the Navy to strengthen the submarine defense of the Canal area by recommissioning some older submarines and sending them to Coco Solo.

## Advanced Rank for War Service

Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, has asked the War Department for its views on H.R. 8241, a bill introduced by Representative Carroll of Tennessee to give advanced retired rank to certain former officers and retired officers of the Army. The bill provides as follows:

That officers of the Army who were recommended for promotion while serving with troops at the front, or on staff duty in connection with troops serving at the front, during the World War, but who were not promoted through no fault or inefficiency on their part, shall be given the title to which recommended while so serving.

Sec. 2. That officers of the Army who commanded troops in combat during the World War in grades below that normally held by commanders of such organizations shall be given titles of grades corresponding to the commands exercised.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall not carry any increase in pay, and shall become effective only after retirement as regards persons now entitled to have records placed in Army Register, which records shall cover benefits under this Act.

## Air to Ground Television

Television tests of vast military significance were conducted successfully this week, when a complete television broadcasting outfit was flown in a transport plane 5,000 feet over New York City and clear pictures received from it by sets on the ground. Thus the possibility was opened of military headquarters being given an instantaneous view of the progress of battles, movement of the enemy, artillery fire, etc.

Whereas in the past it has taken two ten ton trucks to transport such broadcasting sets, the new one devised by the

Radio Corporation of America weighs only 1,100 pounds and still was sturdy enough so that vibrations in the plane did not effect the quality of its transmission. A number of military officials were in the group which received the pictures in the RCA building.

The development forecasts the use of two-way communication by way of television. It is recalled that last fall RCA demonstrated the practicability of receiving television pictures in an airplane. At that time, pictures broadcast in New York City were received clearly aboard a plane flying over Washington, D. C.

The set used this week consisted of ten small units which were merely strapped in place aboard a transport plane. No permanent installation fixtures were employed, thus demonstrating the flexibility of the unit.

Commenting on the test Mr. Lenox R. Lohr, president of N. B. C., said the "television's unique characteristic of being able to bring into living rooms events happening miles away, so that the public may witness them at the time they occur, has never been more clearly shown than in the demonstration today."

## Nat. Gd. and Res. at FA School

Fort Sill, Okla.—Following is a roster of the students of the National Guard and Reserve Officers' course (Spring) which is in session here:

1st Lt. Glenn W. Anderson, 148th FA, Wash. NG.

1st Lt. Col. Vernon T. Anderson, 178th FA, S. C. NG.

1st Lt. Oliver Chalmers Appleton, FA-Res.

1st Lt. Willard Dickson Arnold, FA-Res.

1st Lt. Charles Paul Baerman, FA-Res.

1st Lt. Clarence D. Barker, 152d FA, Mo. NG.

Capt. John F. Barrett, FA-Res.

1st Lt. Boylston B. Bass, Hq. 70th FA, Brig., Okla. NG.

Capt. John Joseph Bauer, FA-Res.

1st Lt. Howard E. Baysinger, 145th FA, Utah NG.

1st Lt. Barton G. Beck, 157th FA, N. J. NG.

1st Lt. Russell W. Bellows, 155th FA, N. D. NG.

2d Lt. Norman T. Bierbaum, 138th FA, Ky. NG.

Capt. Joy Roosevelt Bogue, FA-Res.

Capt. Charles B. Bottoms, 179th FA, Ga. NG.

Capt. Edward S. Branigan, Jr., 258th FA, N. Y. NG.

Capt. John Potts Brewster, FA-Res.

Capt. George L. Brown, 158th FA, Ariz. NG.

Capt. Ralph Eugene Brown, FA-Res.

Capt. George Cechmanek, FA-Res.

1st Lt. Samuel Thomas Cooper, FA-Res.

Capt. Paul Samuel Copeland, FA-Res.

Capt. Harius R. Crickfield, 134th FA, Ohio NG.

Maj. Miles N. Culehan, 182d FA, Mich. NG.

1st Lt. Leland Little Currier, FA-Res.

Capt. Orby F. Dandois, 121st FA, Wis. NG.

1st Lt. Thomas J. Drake, 104th FA, N. Y. NG.

1st Lt. Arthur H. Earnshaw, 218th FA, Ore. NG.

Capt. Edward J. Elsie, 119th FA, Mich. NG.

Capt. Robert M. Falconer, FA-Res.

Capt. John William Fischer, FA-Res.

1st Lt. John K. Flemming, 179th FA, Ga. NG.

Capt. Albert Ford, 185th FA, Iowa NG.

Capt. Darrell Fowler, 128th FA, Mo. NG.

Capt. Carl Arthur Fraser, FA-Res.

Capt. Wilbur H. Fricke, 150th FA, Ohio NG.

1st Lt. Joel C. Garrard, 119th FA, Fla. NG.

Capt. Stuart Mortimer George, FA-Res.

1st Lt. Donald Edward Glasco, FA-Res.

Capt. Vernon Lamere Greenwood, FA-Res.

1st Lt. Bernard E. Hagen, 143d FA, Calif. NG.

Capt. Joseph Tilden Hall, Jr., FA-Res.

1st Lt. Carl Robert Hamilton, FA-Res.

(Please turn to Page 638)

## The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

1st Lt. Harold L. Neely, AC, USA, who has been selected to receive the Cheney Award for the outstanding act of valor in connection with aircraft for 1939.

Capt. John B. Earle, USN, who has been assigned to command Destroyer Squadron 5.

Col. Joseph C. Fegan, USMC, who has assumed his new post as director of the Marine Corps Reserve.

## Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

Reorganization of Panama Department units ordered?

Marine Reserve Policy Board to Meet?

300 Additional Medical Reserve Officers to active duty?

Details of new Army Warrant Officer Policy?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## Army Air Expansion

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, told the House Military Affairs Committee this week that the expansion of the Army Air Corps up to 5500 planes, with attendant personnel, replacement material and other adjuncts, will be completed by 30 June 1941.

General Arnold said that despite large foreign purchases in this country, and the consequently increased load on the aircraft industry, the program will be completed on schedule. With regard to personnel, he declared that the Army Air Corps is well pleased with the type of pilots, mechanics and technicians being obtained for the service. To illustrate the care with which the pilots are being chosen, he said that only one out of eight applicants are found physically and mentally fit to begin primary training at a civil flying school. Of the graduates of this primary training, only 40 per cent are found fit to take the advanced training at Randolph Field, and in the course of this advanced training, between 10 and 15 per cent are eliminated. The survivors of this elimination system, General Arnold said, are among the finest pilot material in the world.

He also told the committee that lessons being learned every day in the European war are contributing to the efficiency of the Army's program. He cited several instances of this.

### Armor on Bombers

He said that in one instance, a French bombing plane returned from a mission with more than 3000 bullet holes in its wings and body. Observers, he stated, have come to the conclusion that the German Air Force is employing machine gun cartridges that are giving increased velocity and penetrating power to their projectiles. All reports from the war area indicate, he said, that armor must be provided to protect pilots and machine gunners on bombing planes. This armor is being installed in the new equipment and will be added to older models.

### Self-Sealing Gas Tanks

General Arnold told the committee that another development is the necessity for self-sealing gas tanks on all combat and bombing craft. He cited one instance in which a British plane, upon returning from a mission, was found to have sustained 39 bullet holes in its 100 gallon reserve tank. This tank was not drawn upon during the flight, and investigation revealed that despite the 39 holes, the self-sealing tank had lost only 20 gallons of gas.

## Increased Cost of Program

He told the Committee that various factors, such as changes made necessary by developments in Europe, modifications of original design, etc., will necessitate the expenditure of about \$30,000,000 more on the procurement program than was originally anticipated.

### Complexity of Program

General Arnold drew for the Committee a verbal picture of the problem that was faced by the Army in the sudden expansion and how the situation is being met. He said that at the outset plans had to be made for the acquisition of 3500 airplanes and 5500 engines, together with all accessories, within two years. On top of this expansion program, the replacement program on planes already on hand must be kept up. This involved the procurement of approximately 1500 aircraft and 2500 engines. This was the program, he said, which faced the aircraft industry, exclusive of the Navy program and before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and the consequent large foreign orders. He also pointed out that at the same time a tremendous amount of experimental work must be maintained if the United States is to keep pace with other nations in military and commercial aviation. To illustrate how quickly the Army began to move on the procurement program, he said that there are but 186 airplanes left to be procured out of the 3,219 authorized and appropriated for the Fiscal Year 1940.

### Obsolescence Problem

General Arnold pointed out that there are three designations of aircraft in procurement, the standard type, those undergoing service test and the experimental types. He said that obviously, if the Air Corps had adopted the easier course and merely ordered duplication of standard types, at the conclusion of the program there would have been on hand 5500 obsolete airplanes. The only answer, he declared was to go ahead as rapidly as possible on experimental types, eliminate the 1 year service test period and get into production on experimental types.

### Slight Delays

He said that due to the development of new engines, in the categories above 1000 hp., there may be a slight delay in the delivery of pursuit ships and bombers, but that in categories below 1000 hp., there will be no delay. The production of airplanes and all other accessories with the exception of engines, the industry is well ahead of schedule, he said.

To illustrate the speed with which the Army is moving, he said that in some instances Government furnished equipment is being flown to the factories to eliminate delay on production lines.

### European Purchases

General Arnold said that European nations are buying American planes because they are better than they can produce at home, and that is our aircraft were not superior, these nations would be expanding their own industries and not placing themselves in a dependent position on a source of supply 3000 miles away.

## Qualify for Army Appointments

The following candidates have qualified for appointment as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps, Regular Army, as the result of an examination held 13-17 Nov. 1939:

Thomas Floris Criswell, Jr., Bryan, Tex.  
Woodrow Charles Herbert, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Paul Cable Larnce, San Antonio, Tex.  
Elliott Powell Rigby, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
Emerson Beery Taylor, Seattle, Wash.  
Edward Casimir Rogowski, Chicago, Ill.  
Charles Joseph Mrazek, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

## Laetare Medal to General Drum

Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, USA, commanding general of the First Army, will be the 1940 recipient of the Laetare Medal, bestowed annually since 1883 by the University of Notre Dame upon an outstanding member of the Catholic laity.

The announcement was made at Notre Dame, Ind., by the Very Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C., university president, who stated: "The Laetare Medal for the year 1940 is awarded to Lt. Gen. Hugh Aloysius Drum, Commander of the Second Corps Area, at Governors' Island, New York. General Drum has had a distinguished career as soldier, having been decorated for gallantry in both the Spanish-American and the World Wars. Moreover, his genius in war is equalled only by his brilliant leadership in peace. The University of Notre Dame welcomes him to the honor roll of Catholic men and women who have added glory to the Church in the United States."

Chaplains who served with him during his years of active duty called attention of the Laetare Medal committee to the fact that General Drum at all times insisted upon attending Mass and other religious services with the enlisted personnel.

Given by Notre Dame as a recognition of merit and as an incentive to greater achievement, the Laetare Medal award originated in the ancient papal custom of bestowing the Golden Rose on a member of the Italian Catholic nobility on Laetare Sunday. Its modern counterpart was inaugurated at Notre Dame in 1883 when the Very Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., university founder, bestowed the first medal on the late John Gilmory Shea, eminent Catholic historian.

Selection of General Drum marks the third time in the 58-year history of the award that an outstanding military figure has been chosen for the honor. General John Newton was awarded the medal in 1886, and Gen. William S. Rosecrans was named ten years later.

## Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Capt. Claud T. Gunn, Capt. George C. Willette, Capt. John O. Woods, 1st Lt. Harland W. Laver, 1st Lt. Forrest E. Hull, 1st Lt. Paul T. Carroll and 2nd Lt. Robert R. Little were elected to membership.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

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## Retired Officers to Active Duty

Applications from retired officers of the Army for active duty under the provisions of the Emergency Appropriation bill are now reaching Washington through Corps Area commanders. Between 300 and 400 applications, together with reports of physical examinations, are now in the hands of The Adjutant General.

One retired officer already has been ordered to active duty under the bill but it is estimated that the bulk of the orders will not be issued for two or three weeks. Although the department desires to have the entire authorized number (300) on duty before the end of the fiscal year it is stated that there is still time for officers desiring such duty to make application. All applications must be made direct to the Corps Area Commander and not to the War Department, it was stated.

The officer ordered to active duty this week was Maj. Arthur Vollmer, USA-Ret., of Sequim, Wash., who will sail 6 April from San Francisco for duty in New York City. Major Vollmer was in the Quartermaster Corps at the time of his retirement for disability in line of duty in 1934.

Many applications have been received from officers over 55 years of age and above the grade of lieutenant colonel, but the Department points out that no such officers will be ordered to active duty except where they are especially desired for a particular assignment. It is also emphasized that officers going to active duty must meet the physical requirements prescribed in paragraph 12, AR 40-100. Neither will any officer retired under Class B be restored to active duty.

## Rank for USMA Professors

Legislation to prevent the retardation in promotion and in pay and allowances of permanent professors at the United States Military Academy was asked this week by the War Department.

In a letter to Speaker Bankhead of the House of Representatives, the War Department pointed out that under existing law, an officer is named to the permanent faculty and given the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel. At the end of ten years, he is automatically promoted to the rank of colonel, with pay and allowances. However, the War Department stated, in some cases officers would, if they had remained in the line, be promoted to colonel several years prior to their promotion under the "ten year clause." The recommended legislation provides that such officers be given the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel either at the time they would have made such grade if they had not accepted appointment to the faculty or at the conclusion of the ten year period now in effect, whichever comes earlier.

## Bandmasters Bill

Due to a contention by several members of the Committee that the measure is unconstitutional, the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week referred to a subcommittee headed by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, the bill HR 3840 which would authorize the commissioning of bandmasters in the Army and National Guard.

The question of the constitutionality of the measure arose over the fact that it would authorize the President to commission officers in the National Guard bands. It was asserted that the power to commission officers in the National Guard is vested by the Constitution in the governors of the respective states, and that the bill will have to be amended before enactment.

## Panama Construction

Bids were opened in New York and San Francisco this week for ten million dollars worth of housing for the Army in the Panama Canal Department. The bids are for the construction of 90 barracks to take care of 12,000 men.

In addition, bids will be opened later for thirteen million dollars in additional construction for housing, quarters, and utilities in the Canal Zone.

## ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

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### ADDRESS

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



## Schuylkill Arsenal & QM School

In addition to the instruction incident to the operation of the Quartermaster School at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, the faculty there is engaged in a large amount of extra curricular work, such as revision and compilation of Army extension courses and training manuals.

Also located at Schuylkill Arsenal is the Quartermaster Board, which is at present engaged in a study of Quartermaster functions and procedure as required under the 1939 Protective Mobilization Plan, and in studies on Quartermaster units organization, property accounting, etc.

In 1794 Congress had authorized the establishment of two or three magazines to accommodate the military forces of the United States but had failed to appropriate money for the purpose. However, under the authority of this act, James McHenry, the Secretary of War, on his own responsibility, purchased approximately 8½ acres of ground on Grays Ferry Road, in Philadelphia, for the location of one of these magazines, the official name of which, until the Civil War, was "The Arsenal on the Schuylkill."

The ground was purchased for the sum of \$2,293.33. The deed conveys title to James McHenry and his heirs or assigns "in trust" to be "forever for the use of the United States of America and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever." Here in 1800 buildings were erected; these buildings have since been used continuously by the War Department. Exclusive jurisdiction was ceded to the United States by the State of Pennsylvania in 1840.

No other army establishment so intimately joins the past, the present, and the future of the Quartermaster Corps as does the Schuylkill Arsenal. Since its founding it has been in continuous active use as a workshop and storehouse of the Quartermaster Corps, and in addition it served as the ordnance depot of the Army until the Frankford Arsenal was established in 1818.

It was at this Arsenal that the annuities in the form of goods and supplies were paid under the various treaties to the Indian tribes then inhabiting the country. To the Arsenal dock came navy frigates to be loaded with the annual tribute to the Barbary Pirates, whose chiefs were the Bey of Tunis and the Dey of Algeria. Here the Lewis and Clark expedition was outfitted. During the Mexican War and later in connection with the explorations of the West, particularly in regard to the surveys for transcontinental railroad routes, and during the many Indian campaigns, this Arsenal was busily engaged in securing and forwarding supplies of every nature.

It is felt that this brief history of Schuylkill Arsenal will be of interest, for it is there that The Quartermaster School is located. The School is in the midst of its most active and one of its most productive years.

The Regular Army Officers' Class has recently graduated 42 Officers, after having completed an intensive and curtailed course, embracing Quartermaster Administration, Supply, Transportation and Utilities; Business Law and Economics; Mobilization Planning and Mass Procurement; Military Organization, Tactics and Technique, including the Corps.

A large Warrant Officer and Noncommissioned Officer Class of 67 men is about half way through its nine months' course. This class is composed of selected Quartermaster personnel who, when returned to duty in the field, will have had instruction in all technical Quartermaster subjects.

The National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class this year numbers 55. This class is following, in modified form, the instruction given the Regular Officers. Graduation will be held March 29. The instruction which these Officers are receiving will enhance their value to the Government many-fold.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

## West Point Activities

West Point, N. Y.—The regular monthly meeting of the West Point Altar Guild was held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Hardy C. Dillard lectured to the First Class on "The Rational Process and International Relations" on 1 March. Mr. Dillard, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1924 is now Assistant Dean of the Law School of the University of Virginia and Director of the Institute of Public Affairs conducted by that University.

The First and Second Classes of the Corps of Cadets will hold a Hop tonight in the South Gymnasium. Receiving the guests will be Cadet R. D. Brown assisted by Chaplain and Mrs. H. Fairfield Butt, 3rd. The Third Class Hop was held in Cullum Hall and Cadet W. E. Gernert received the guests assisted by Lt. and Mrs. William H. Baumer.

The Panhellenic Society of West Point held its regular monthly meeting at the Officers' Club 4 March, with Mrs. Ralph Woods, Mrs. William Train and Mrs. William J. Thompson as the hostesses.

The Cadet Lecture Committee presented Mr. Earl Schenck, scientist, south seas explorer, actor and artist on last Sunday evening in the South Gymnasium. His lecture was "Polynesia, a Tale of Tahiti."

Professor Clifton C. Carter, USMA, affectionately known by graduates for twenty years past as "P. Carter," departed 2 March on leave pending his retirement from active service for age 31 July next.

Professor Carter has had a long and distinguished career, first in the Artillery and later as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Academy, since his graduation from West Point in 1899. He has held the Philosophy chair here since 14 Aug. 1917.

He was sent to France in July 1918 as a special observer with the AEF for observation of Armies in the field and for study of training systems. He was promoted Colonel 27 April 1926 by Special Act of Congress, to date from 2 July 1921.

He has served as senior member of the faculty since 1931. During his tour as Professor, Colonel Carter was responsible for great expansion in his department, and the installation of a wide variety of the latest engineering equipment and instruments, including hydraulic turbines and pumps, air compressors, air conditioning apparatus, Diesel engines, and a wind tunnel and link trainer utilized in the aerodynamics course.

Colonel and Mrs. Carter left last Saturday morning for an extended trip. On expiration of his leave they expect to settle in Washington, D. C.

## USMA Sports

West Point, N. Y.—Army's basketball season and most of its other winter sports ended in a blaze of glory here last Saturday. Victors in six varsity contests, the Cadets decisively defeated Navy, 47 to 33, before a capacity crowd of 5,000 in the annual service basketball game,—downed the Middies in fencing, 68½ to 67, and topped off the performance by defeating a heavily favored University of Virginia boxing team, 4½ to 3½, in the evening. The Midshipmen were equally successful at Annapolis. They won four varsity contests, defeating the Cadets in swimming, 38 to 37, and in gymnastics, 31 to 23.

It was Army's peak day of the winter campaign here and the largest crowd of the season, including many visitors from Annapolis, saw the Cadet eagles soar to a 24-6 advantage at half time and then fight off a thoroughly aroused Navy team throughout a thrilling second half. Led by John Hardy, Navy's midget substitute who scored 13 points in as many minutes, the visitors turned in a surprising rally and actually outplayed the Cadets during part of the second period, but they had gone scoreless for fourteen barren minutes in the first, and Army's tremendous early lead proved too much to overcome. Following the game, Dick Reinhold, who shared scoring honors with Hardy, was elected captain of the 1941 team. A yearling, he was runner-up to Arky Vaughan and Captain Alby Gillem for this year's

scoring honors. Army concludes the basketball season with eleven victories in fifteen starts, and holds the edge in the service series, nine games to eight.

In the fencing meet, a Pentagonal affair which lasted eight hours, Army edged out Navy, 68½ to 67, with Yale, Harvard and Princeton trailing at 55, 48½ and 31 points respectively. The Middies won the foil, but the Cadets took the epee by half a point and won the saber by a wide margin to gain possession of the Three-Weapon Team Trophy. The swordsmen, who have lost only to N. Y. U., will meet Harvard at Cambridge in a final match on March 23rd.

The undefeated Cadet rifle team, which meets the Navy here today, easily defeated N. Y. U., 1,391 to 1,358, to post a new Academy record for five man teams in the standing, kneeling and sitting positions. Cadet Gunster, incidentally, was high gun with 282 points.

The Cadet malletteers broke a three-game losing streak to ride to a 19-6 victory over Cornell. With George Brown and Bobby Strong each driving in seven goals, Army was never headed and the Ithacans failed to threaten after the opening chukker.

A 3-2 overtime hockey triumph over Colgate completed the afternoon. Cadet Gilbert's second score put Army ahead in the overtime, as the team completed its season with but two tie and two defeats in ten starts.

A crowd of 3,000 watched the cadet boxers battle every inch of the way to eke out a 4½ to 3½ triumph over the University of Virginia's heavily favored team. Harry Stella's first-round knockout of Charlie Harper in the unlimited match broke a 3½-all tie and turned the tide in Army's favor. Harper went down twice under a furious barrage of blows to the head before the referee intervened. Walter Lavendusky outpointed Virginia's 'til then undefeated Art Lipkint in the featherweight class, while Frank Clay held Ken Rathbun, also undefeated, to a draw in the light heavyweight division. The Navy boxers, who do not meet Army, were at the ringside as guests of the Cadets. Army's ringmen have lost only to Syracuse in seven matches this season.

The Cadet wrestling team defeated Syracuse, 15 to 9, in its final match of the season, by winning five out of eight bouts.

## Pres. of Monterey and Camp Ord

The move to make Camp Ord a permanent division training center gained new impetus there this week when a citizens' committee headed by Col. Roger S. Fitch, retired Army officer and former commander of the 11th Cavalry, and including prominent Monterey county civic leaders, was formed for the two-fold purpose of (1) guaranteeing the government a fair price on land adjacent to Camp Ord that is needed for the expansion of that training center, and (2) making possible the donation of between 50,000 and 70,000 acres of county land adjacent to 400,000-acre Las Padres national forest in the southern part of the county for an additional maneuver area. The committee is conferring with Col. Homer M. Groninger, Presidio and 11th Cavalry commandant who is now supervising the construction of the cantonments at Camp Ord and Camp Clayton. A second retired officer, Maj. Warren J. Clear of Monterey, has been appointed to represent the committee in Washington with the aim of getting Congressional action on the proposal this session.

Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, 4th Army and 9th Corps Area commander, inspected the Camp Ord and Monterey cantonments of the reinforced 3rd Division 29 February, following a conference with Col. Homer Groninger at the Presidio of Monterey. General DeWitt returned to his San Fran-

cisco headquarters the same day.

Practice marches and combined arms training are now featuring the 3rd Division's maneuver program for March. First units to make the march to the California National Guard training camp at San Luis Obispo will be the 30th Infantry, Col. R. L. Elchberger, commanding, and the 2nd Battalion of the 76th Field Artillery, Lt. Col. John E. McMahon, in command. These units were scheduled to leave Camp Ord 4 March for a two-week problem in the south. 18 March the 2nd Squadron, 11th Cavalry, Major Wayland R. Augur, commanding, and the 7th Infantry, Colonel George M. Parker, Jr., commanding, will make the San Luis Obispo march for combined training, and early in April the 1st Squadron, 11th Cavalry (Major Gustav Guenther) and the 4th Infantry (Colonel W. R. Wheeler) will undergo the same phase of training.

Additional assignments to the 11th Cavalry during the past month include Major Alton W. Howard, who has been placed in charge of Monterey summer training camps, and Capt. William J. Bradley, who takes position on the post staff as assistant adjutant, police and prison officer and fire marshal.

First participation by the 11th Cavalry, "home" regiment of the Presidio of Monterey, in the 3rd Division's Series of command post exercises took place March 1st when the regiment acted first as a counter-reconnaissance screen for the division, and later as right flank protection in an attack problem which featured the full day's exercise. It was the division's third CPX. Similar exercises will be held weekly in the Camp Ord area.

Monterey Reserve Officers, meeting at Post Headquarters 29 February, were addressed by Capt. R. G. Northrup, 91st Observation Squadron, on the subject: "Aerial photography for ground troops."

Capt. J. E. Geiser, Inf.-Res., presided, and other speakers were Lt. H. C. Gairley, CWS-Res., and Lt. W. B. Alexander, Fin.-Res.

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## THE U. S. NAVY



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## Would Abolish Naval Academy

Representative Melvin Maas, of Minn., ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, is now drafting a bill which would eliminate the United States Naval Academy as the source of officer material and substitute a system of training prospective naval officers at Naval ROTC colleges and universities.

Under Mr. Maas' proposal, the ROTC system would be expanded, quotas of commissions would be allotted to each school in accordance with sectional and population factors, and the students would compete for the commissions over a four year period. In this manner, Mr. Maas states, opportunity is given to select young men with the most aptitude for the Naval service from among thousands of candidates over a period of time.

The Naval Academy would be made over into a post-graduate school, to which the newly commissioned officers would be sent for highly specialized training.

He stated that if the present system is maintained there is danger of a naval hierarchy evolving that would be extremely detrimental to the nation.

## Naval Expansion Bill

Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said this week that the bill recently reported by his committee to authorize a 10 percent expansion of the United States Navy will be called up for consideration in the House on Monday or Tuesday, 11-12 March. He said that he anticipates no difficulty in obtaining rapid action in the House and a survey of Republican opinion indicates that there is no serious objection by the minority to passage at this time.

## Marine Reservist Gets Drill Pay

A company commander in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve was held entitled to drill and administrative pay by the U. S. Court of Claims this week, despite the fact that no appropriations had been made for pay.

Capt. Frank L. Ach, USMCR, was held entitled to \$1,331.33 for weekly drills and \$960 for administrative pay, on the grounds that the act of 28 Feb. 1925 which established the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve and provided for drills, authorized pay for such drills. The fact that appropriations were not made for such pay does not abridge an officer's right to such pay, the Court of Claims said.

The government interposed the defense that neither the Secretary of the Navy nor the Commandant of the Marine Corps had ordered the weekly drills, but the court said such orders were not ordinarily issued by officers of such rank, that they had been issued by the commander of Captain Ach's regiment (later brigade), and that officers who had not attended such drills had been transferred from the unit.

## Cruiser Contracts Let

Contract for the construction and delivery of two light cruisers at a bid price of \$17,960,000 per vessel, within 36 and 39 months respectively, subject to adjustments for changes in cost of labor and material, has been awarded to the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.

Bids for the construction of these vessels, Cleveland (CL55) and Columbia (CL56) were received at the Navy Department 16 Feb. 1940.

They are the last combatant naval vessels for which money was appropriated in the 1940 budget. Both light cruisers are of approximately 10,000 tons standard displacement and are in general similar to the USS St. Louis class, being armed with six-inch guns.

## Would Authorize Decorations

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee this week reported favorably two bills which would authorize the award of decorations to participants in the rescue operations of personnel aboard the gunboat Panay when that vessel was bombed by

Japanese aircraft on the Yangtze River. One, S. 3000, would authorize the President to award the Navy Cross to Capt. Frank N. Roberts, USA, for his "coolness, resourcefulness and tact," when he took command of evacuation operations and brought the survivors and injured down river to Shanghai, and the other, S. 3010, would authorize the award of the Navy Expeditionary Medal to Captain Roberts and to 21 civilians who participated in rescue operations.

## Reserve Admiral Named

Acting Secretary of the Navy Compton has approved the report of a Naval Reserve selection board which recommended Capt. John Thacker Nelson, D-O, U.S. N.R., for promotion to rear admiral.

Captain Nelson, a resident of Fall River, Mass., was born 26 May 1877, at Tiverton, R. I., and enlisted in Company "F" Naval Brigade, in 1899. After serving as seaman, coxswain, and gunner's mate, he became ensign in 1902, and in 1916 was appointed commander, Naval Battalion. On 6 April 1917, he was mobilized into active service with the Naval Militia, and was at Section Base Headquarters, Boston, until 30 Sept. 1919. During the World War his duties in the First Naval District included section commander, captain of the port, convoy officer, and commander of mine sweeping forces. He received the Victory Medal for war services.

He was promoted through the various grades to captain, attaining that rank 1 Jan. 1927.

Captain Nelson has been on active duty since 1921 as aide to the commandant, First Naval District, Boston.

## Navy Transport Sailings

Arrive	Port	Depart
	<b>USS Chaumont</b>	
	NOB Norfolk	30 Mar.
1 Apr.	Charleston	5 Apr.
9 Apr.	Guantanamo	9 Apr.
12 Apr.	Canal Zone	15 Apr.
27 Apr.	San Diego	30 Apr.
10 May	Pearl Harbor	16 May
23 May	San Francisco	

Note: Itinerary after 5 Apr. subject anticipation provided Chaumont not required escort USS Nokomis—Y1112.

	<b>USS Henderson</b>	27 Mar.
	San Francisco	
3 Apr.	Honolulu	6 Apr.
19 Apr.	Guan	20 Apr.
25 Apr.	Manila	28 May
2 June	Guan	3 June
15 June	Honolulu	17 June
24 June	San Francisco	

Note: Henderson departs San Francisco for the East Coast on 8 July, 1940.


## SecNav Dedicates Airport

The Atlantic seaboard "will not be slighted" in the Navy's plans to give "definite protection" to both coasts, Secretary of the Navy Edison declared 3 March at the dedication of the Norfolk, Va., municipal airport.

Congratulating federal, State and local authorities for their excellent work in building the airport, Secretary Edison said, "We of an air-minded Navy consider that well planned municipal airports such as yours have a great potential naval-military value in the event of a national emergency. Every airport in the country may prove of value to the Army and Navy in a quick concentration of planes—a use that is decidedly in the public interest."

## USS Triton Sponsor Named

Secretary of the Navy Edison has designated Mrs. Ernest J. King, of Washington, D. C., as sponsor for the USS Triton.



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Mrs. King is the wife of Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, a member of the General Board, Navy Department.

The Triton (SS201), first United States submarine to bear the name and the third naval vessel so designated, is scheduled to be launched at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on 25 March 1940.

## Navy Reorganization

(Continued from first page)

reau of Engineering into a Bureau of Ships. Admiral Stark said that there are so many persons for the proposal that he is "willing to give it a try." He disclaimed knowledge of any particular reason against such consolidation.

Representative Vinson asked if Admiral Stark has any objections to putting all Naval Constructors in the line as extra numbers or EDO's. He replied that such a step should not be hurried but that as far as he can see there is no objection. Mr. Vinson remarked that such a move would end the differences between the Constructors and the Line. Representative Maas declared that every CNO for the last 20 years has been opposed to Navy reorganization upon taking office but has advocated centering more power in the CNO upon leaving office.

## Secretary Wants Shore Chief

Secretary Edison reiterated his need for an adviser on shore activities, and declared that it should be left to the President to decide whether this advisor should be a naval officer or a civilian. Mr. Vinson stated that he is unalterably opposed to the establishment of the Office of Shore Activities and believes that any assistant given the Secretary of the Navy should be a civilian.

Representative Maas, author of a bill to create a Navy General Staff, asked why the Navy has not followed the Army's lead in this respect. Admiral Stark said that the Navy has a general staff, in effect, with the CNO acting as Chief of Staff and the Bureau Chiefs acting as his aides. He illustrated this point by telling of periodic conferences between himself and the Bureau Chiefs.

## Admiral Furlong's Views

Rear Adm. William R. Furlong, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, appeared before the subcommittee on Wednesday, 6 March, and made a plea against transferring any of the functions of the Bureau of Ordnance to the proposed Bureau of Ships. He told the committee that the Bureau of Ordnance, as now organized, is functioning perfectly and that any transfer of functions would disrupt the

orderly completion of the ship program and would increase expenditures. He pointed out that at present, with the Navy procuring armor plate direct from the steel mills, the Government pays only one person profit. If, he said, the function of procuring armor plate is transferred to the Bureau of Ships, two profits will be paid, one by the contractor to the steel mill and another by the government to the contractor. He cited the varied duties of the Bureau of Ordnance, such as procuring bomb sights for both the Army and Navy and other procurement and development work.

Representative Darden asked him if the fact of an officer's detail to the Naval Gun Factory in any way affected his chance for promotion. Admiral Furlong said that he believes that an officer enhances his chance of selection by all advanced study. He said that staying in Ordnance is no way mitigates against an officer's chance of selection.

## Adm. Sexton Testifies

Thursday's hearing brought Read Admiral W. R. Sexton, Chairman of the General Board of the Navy Department before the committee. He declared that it is the opinion of the General Board that the Office of Naval Operations should control, direct and issue orders to the other Bureaus of the Navy Department. He advocated much stronger legislative language to accomplish this than did Admiral Stark when he appeared before the committee. He declared that the language drawn up by Admiral Stark is "too restrictive."

He was queried to some extent by Representative Maas on the duties of the General Board and its relative position in the Navy organization. He described the General Board as a group of ranking rear admirals, many of whom have held high sea command, who sit as a completely independent advisory board to the Secretary of the Navy and conduct such studies and surveys as he may direct. He expressed favor of consolidating the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Engineering into a Bureau of Ships, but opposed the creation of a single agency to control Navy shore activities.

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## Pay in the French Army

BY COL. T. BENTLEY MOTT

Paris Correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

The French passion for always doing everything logically must be at the bottom of the interminable complications which govern the matter of pay. If a private gets ten cents a day when present, they think he ought to get less if he is in hospital and still less when on leave; if he is at the front he should receive more than when in the interior; after being wounded more than before that event. Much the same thing is seen in street-car fares; in America one pays five cents for a ride of one block or fifty; in France you pay according to distance. The paper-work required by the system seems to make no difference, though a veritable corps of experts is required for figuring out the sums due under the various categories. The regulations governing pay and allowances of officers fill two volumes of 750 pages, and even these do not cover retired pay and pensions. Officers usually accept blindly what the quartermaster hands them, realizing their inability to figure out the matter for themselves.

A marshal of France receives the equivalent, at present rates of exchange, of \$3,500 a year, plus certain allowances, dependent upon the function he fills; the base-pay of major-generals varies from \$2,600 to \$2,415; of brigadier-generals it is about \$1,720; colonels \$1,400; majors from \$1,100 to \$850. For pay purposes captains and first lieutenants are each divided into four categories. The former receive from \$825 to \$612, the latter from \$550 to \$415. Second lieutenants get \$350 or less.

To this base-pay for each officer must be added allowances attributable to various considerations such as:

1. Whether he is married or single, how many children he has and how old they are and what they are doing; for example, if a child under twenty-one is going to college or if he is under eighteen and is learning a trade, or if he is suffering from an incurable malady. An officer with four or more children receives a maximum of \$70 a year for their support.

2. When officers are obliged to be separated from their families, during maneuvers and instruction in camps, or when they are stationed in localities where the cost of living is unusually high such as Paris or certain colonies. These localities are all classified, each having a different rate for increased pay, and a different rate applies to each grade. A married general officer might receive, under this category, \$200 a year, a bachelor half of that, a lieutenant 80% of what is given a general officer.

3. To certain high officers for office expenses and entertaining, the maximum being \$700 a year. A regimental commander is given \$85.

4. When an officer is changed, without his request, from one branch of the service to another, for altering his uniform; and when a second lieutenant is first appointed, for buying his equipment.

5. Officers serving in Africa receive higher pay than when serving in France; 28% for Algeria and Tunisia and running up to 45% in the Sahara region.

6. For officers fulfilling difficult positions, such as in military penitentiaries, or serving in the Foreign Legion.

7. For losses due to fire, theft or accident under certain specified circumstances.

8. For certain officers handling funds, who are required to give bond; for officers on strike-duty or attending certain ceremonies; for those who speak Arabic or Berber (from \$24 to \$30 a year); for those attending the Ecole de Guerre (\$115 a year with 15% additional for each child); for service in Alsace-Lorraine (11% and 2% for each child); when sent out of France and accepting that their families shall not accompany them; allowances are also given for each campaign and wound.

Deductions are made in pay when officers are on leave, in hospital or when quarters are furnished them; when debts are owed to the State (taxes) or in case of seizure for debt. A serious deduction is that intended to cover officers' pensions when retired for age. For example, a major-general whose nominal pay is \$2,600 a year, pays \$175 per annum into this fund; a lieutenant, with \$350 a year, pays \$21. Officers are almost never furnished quarters.

As a rule, the regimental "treasurer" pays all of the officers monthly in cash; those serving away from troops are paid by check. He keeps a book with each offi-

cer's account in it and regular audits are made. These captain-treasurers almost always come from old non-commissioned officers or pay clerks, who have been given commissions at the end of long service. They start as lieutenants and just a few reach the grade of major before retirement. As a rule they never get beyond captain.

**Retired pay and pensions**—The matter of retired pay and pensions is too complicated to be treated at any length. An officer may retire at the end of thirty years' service or after twenty-five years', if six of these have been in the colonies. The retired pay is based upon the average of pay and allowances received during the three years preceding retirement. In principle, retired pay cannot be less than half of active pay and it may amount to three-quarters; but for general officers much less is allowed. A law passed a few years ago directs that no retired officer shall receive more than 60,000 frs. a year. The result is that general officers who had occupied most important posts when on the active list often receive the same retired pay as does a colonel.

An officer at least thirty-three years old and with fifteen years' service is entitled to retire with pay proportional to his length of service.

The widow of an officer is entitled during her life to half of the retired pay which her husband was receiving at the time of his death, provided they were married two years before his demise. Each child gets 10% of this sum up to the age of twenty-one; if the mother dies, her pension goes to the children until they are twenty-one years old, in addition to the share they were already receiving. In case of divorce, if pronounced against the wife, she loses her rights; but the children do not.

An officer retired for wounds or disability in the line of duty receives pay based upon his rank and the degree of incapacity. A veteran of a war is entitled to 500 frs. a year from the age of fifty to fifty-five years and 1,200 frs. after that. This item has begun to count heavily in the French budget and will go on increasing as more veterans of the World War reach these ages.

### Difference in Value

The figures for pay have been converted from French francs into dollars, but of course this does not represent the true situation in what concerns a man's income. Almost everything that an officer requires for himself and his family—rent, food, clothes, servants—costs very much less in France than in the United States. For example, at 44 frs. to the dollar, the average base-pay of a major-general (110,000 frs.) would be \$2,500. Now a Frenchman and his wife can live in town in a comfortable apartment with two servants and suitable food and dress respectably on 110,000 frs. a year, if they are careful. Comparing this with what \$2,500 would buy in the United States will give some idea of the difficulty of thinking of French pay in terms of dollars. Again, you can get a modest room in a fairly good hotel with three properly served meals for from 1,300 frs. to 2,000 frs. a month. Compare this with the accommodations that the equivalent \$30 to \$40 would buy in America and the uselessness of converting francs into dollars becomes evident.

Nevertheless, it is certain that officers of all grades who have no outside resources are obliged to live on a scale of comfort far below that of their American comrades. Whatever may be their secret economies, their uniforms are always irreproachable, their attitude is one of entire dignity and they make few complaints.

It would be impossible for the French Government to maintain an active army of 600,000 men and several million instructed reservists if expenditure were on the scale that we are accustomed to. What the French can do with a small amount of money always seems a miracle to Anglo-Saxons. Necessity drives; taste, a high intelligence and frugal habits do the rest. Even the Government succeeds in making brains replace money. The private at the front this minute is using a rifle that was adopted fifty-four years ago. It has been chambered and its ammunition changed several times, but it is

## U. S. COAST GUARD

Coast Guard Headquarters announced this week that in the near future, regulations will be issued extending the period of temporary or "green ticket" enlistment from six to nine years. At present, a Coastguardsman must serve 6 years in a temporary enlistment before being enlisted in the Regular Establishment. During this period, if he becomes disabled, he is not placed on the retired list but is given a pension. However, once enlisted in the Regular Establishment, if he becomes disabled, he is placed on the retired list at three-quarters pay. Coast Guard headquarters said that the extension of temporary enlistment is being made to relieve the load on the Coast Guard retired list. It is anticipated that with the expansion of the service, this list will grow considerably.

### 20 Year Board

The board to select Coastguardsmen for retirement under the recently enacted 20 year retirement law met at Headquarters this week. The board is composed of Lt. Comdr. L. V. Kielhorn, Chairman, Lt. Comdr. R. V. Marron, Lt. Comdr. J. S. Rosenthal, and Lt. Comdr. F. E. Allison. The board will consider the names of 553 men eligible, and will select 116 of these men for retirement. Inasmuch as the board will consider the case of each man individually, it is expected that the board will be in session for several weeks.

### Medal Presentation

Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, today will present to Sic Jerome J. Corcoran, USCG, the Medal of Valor of the Second Division, Post No. 27 of the American Legion, at Baltimore, Md.

Present at the ceremony will be Capt. LeRoy Reinburg, USCG, Commandant of the Coast Guard Depot, Lt. Comdr. G. B. Gelly, USCG, Public Relations Officer, Lt. W. C. Capron, USCG, commanding

officer of the patrol boat Calypso and Lt. T. R. Midtlyng, USCG, aide to the Commandant.

### Lighthouse Personnel

The following former members of the Lighthouse Service have been inducted into the United States Coast Guard in the ratings indicated.

Boatswains, with rank from date of oath: Peter F. Shea, Camellia; Joseph E. Sherwood, Jasmine; John T. Cherry, Sunflower; Roy F. Sumrall, Magnolia; John Marshall, Elm; Paul F. Denkyne, Oak; Dallas K. Tillette, Lilac; Elmer E. Chandler, Greenbriar; Penney W. File, Willow; Oscar O. Peterson, Hyacinth; John G. Albury, Poinciana; Charles B. Medd, Ivy; Lduwood Hudgins, Wistaria; Valin G. Best, Speedwell; Charles R. Cummings, Narcissus; Charles H. Nerup, Alder; Ralph Burns, Hemlock; Thomas J. Brennan, Hawthorn.

Machinists, with rank from date of oath: William H. Clark, Jr., Jasmine; Harry Stevens, Magnolia; Thomas W. Wright, Bluebonnet; Henry M. Norris, Columbine; Hans A. Hanson, Hawthorn; Robert McManus, Tulip; John O'Brien, Spruce; William L. Potter, Elm; Francis H. Raibott, Lilac; John P. Hirsch, Sequoia; Fred A. Barrows, Greenbriar; Raphael C. Burneson, Willow; Leo P. Lietzke, Hollyhock; Martin T. Daniels, Palmetto; Herman R. Demeritt, Zinnia; Joseph E. O'Hagan, Cypress; Charles E. Pangle, Mangrove; James O. Gregory, Wistaria; John B. Kapperich, Hemlock.

Boatswains (T), with rank from date of oath: Ernest E. Sykes, Bluebonnet; Erich R. C. Hesse, Columbine; Henry R. Hermes, Willow; James M. Barker, Hollyhock; Thomas B. Christiansen, Mangrove; Henry H. Vaughan, Althea.

Machinists (T), with rank from date of oath: James J. Finnegan, Larkspur; Ralph Carson, Kukul; Johan S. Olsen, Hyacinth.

the same old Lebel, and is still going strong. The 75 mm. field-gun was put into the hands of troops more than forty-two years ago. Germany has never been able to turn out anything so good. We tried to make a better weapon in 1903 but we had to scrap it in 1917. The French pay the lowest possible price for officers and guns, but they get very good ones.

The pay of non-commissioned officers varies with length of service. A first sergeant after twenty years gets \$20 a month, after two years \$13; a sergeant gets a little less; a corporal, after ten years, gets \$15; after two years, \$8.

During the preceding war the French private received the equivalent of five cents a day. In the present war he receives, while actually at the front, the equivalent of twenty-five cents. Each enlisted man is entitled to one pint of wine a day in peace-time; in time of war, in the front lines, this allowance is increased to one quart. The daily ration of wine that has to be brought up to a company weighs much more than the ration of bread. It costs roughly the same, and one component is considered as important as the other. Almost no man in France, outside of the penitentiary, ever drinks water. The French believe that water dilutes the brain's gray matter.

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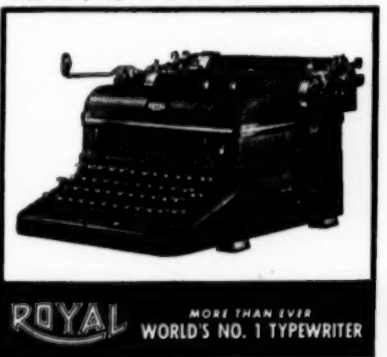
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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1940

"Peace is the product of preparedness for defense."—HERBERT HOOVER.

## OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general; clarification of the coast guard promotion system.
3. Expansion of the Regular Army and the National Guard to a strength of at least 550,000 men with provision for complete personnel and materiel and training for 100 per cent efficiency; personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps capable of fully manning all vessels of the fleet and the Fleet Marine Force.
4. Additional increases in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. Active duty training and service school attendance for available officers of the Reserve Corps; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserves.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

CONGRESS SHOULD NOT HESITATE to adopt the President's recommendations which contemplate making the Panama Canal impregnable to assault. The value of the waterway for American commerce, American protection, and Pan-American political independence and territorial integrity, is of common knowledge. Moreover, an outstanding lesson of the present European struggle is that control of passages used for ocean transportation, assures maintenance of communication for the controller, in this case the Allies, and enables application of such a tight blockade that the enemy, in this case Germany, is unable to obtain needed supplies, and countries which would be inclined to go to her assistance, are compelled by the peril to their necessities to observe neutrality or non-belligerency. Because of these inescapable facts, the Army and Navy continuously have endeavored to obtain sufficient appropriations to provide adequate forces and materiel at Panama, and to induce the Government to arrange for outer safeguards, which a possible enemy would not dare to leave in his rear. The latest visit of the President to Panama has been followed by his statement that our Artillery and plane defense there should be doubled, that there should be adopted a long range defense program embracing a patrol area reaching out 600 miles in concentric circles, and that there should be no delay in the construction of a third set of bombproof locks. In connection with the outer defense of the Canal, the Army has established the Department of Puerto Rico, and Brig. Gen. Daley is coordinating his activities with those of Maj. Gen. Van Voorhis. As a result of conversations with the authorities of Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador, it is expected they will promote canal protection through measures which will enable the establishment and maintenance of naval and air reconnaissance bases in their territories, in the case of Ecuador, for example, the Gallapagos Islands, with the United States merely supplying most, or all, of the equipment or armament. Although Congress is applying the pruning knife to the President's estimates—the House granted only a nominal amount for plans and specifications for the third set of locks instead of the larger sums asked for the start of construction—the great importance of the canal to the national welfare justifies a country-wide demand that Congress carry out the President's proposals.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN forty years ago demonstrated the need in the Navy Department of an organization independent of the Bureau and responsible only to the Secretary. It was this need that caused Secretary Long to create the General Board, and to name as its first Chairman Admiral Dewey, hero of Manila Bay. Through the years, and especially during the trying period of the World War, the Board rendered invaluable advice on problems of high strategy, personnel and materiel. Following that war, departmental bureaucracy, resentful of scrutiny of its policies and acts by the Board, began to curb its powers, first, by the assignment to it of officers about to retire, secondly, by restraining the Secretary from seeking its advice, and, finally, by inducing him to refer its reports to the several Bureaus for comment. An example of this last stage of the Board's fall from power was brought out at the hearings of the House Naval Committee this week. It will be recalled that as a result of the sentiment revealed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's survey of views on the personnel laws, the then Secretary ordered the Board to study the question of improvements in the naval promotion system. To general amazement, the report it made was referred to the several Bureaus for criticism. Congressmen were permitted to read it, but not to have a copy. As a result, the valuable views of the Board played no part in the drafting of the 1938 Selection Act, which now properly is under fire. Because of this method of dealing with the Board, its worth to the country and the Navy is sharply curtailed. In the interest of better government of the Navy, Congress should direct restoration of the independence of this essential cog in the Navy's High Command.

## Service Humor

### "We Ain't Mad"

"Signifying the suspension of his feud with Secretary of War Woodring, Assistant Secretary Johnson now displays in his office a 3-foot sign: 'We ain't mad at nobody.'—*Newsweek*.

### A Case of Necessity

A chipper young lieutenant with an eye to the future approached a notoriously grouchy brigadier-general at his club in London one day. "Good morning, General," he saluted ingratiatingly. "Grumpff," responded the general. "Lovely day, isn't it?" "Garumph."

"General, I trust you will pardon me for speaking of such a personal matter, but I read in the papers that you buried your wife yesterday, and I want to extend my heartfelt sympathy." The general adjusted his monocle and stared at the young man for a moment. "Oh yes-yes," he replied. "I buried my wife. . . dead, y'know."

—*Bamboo Breezes*.

### Ship Underway

The Leviathan was being towed into her berth on the North River, New York, when a dirty little coal barge came down the river and got in her way. The officer on the bridge of the big liner yelled through his speaking trumpet:

"Hey, clear out of the way with that mud scow."

The man on the scow yelled back: "Are you the captain of that vessel?"

"No," replied the man with the gold lace.

"Then speak to your equals; I'm the captain of this one."

—*Patrol*.

With regard to our Congressional friend named Killey, who in the 24 Feb. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was busy slashing defense appropriations, we have received an unusual number of last lines. In many respects the most apt one submitted was tendered by an eminent legislator and an ardent supporter of naval appropriations, "M.M."

There was a committeeman named Killey,  
Who appropriations slashed willy-nilly,  
He said, in his view,  
No war would ensue,  
So to prepare for one would be quite silly.

Other excellent last lines were submitted by "W.N.T." and "K.E.R."

The last line to the following will be printed in the 23 March issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

They tell of a private named Dell,  
Who wanted to marry our Nell,  
But Regulations said no,  
This cannot be so,

How about sending in an unfinished Iliad?

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

L. S. T.—A total of 984 men were authorized to take all examinations conducted by the Quartermaster Corps from 19 to 24 February. Since the first papers are just beginning to come in, it is impossible to tell the number who actually took each examination. Moreover, the QMC is reluctant to publish such information. The new eligible lists established by the examination will be put into effect as soon as possible, but hardly before 1 May.

H. A. H.—You are now No. 9 on the eligible list about which you asked. It is possible that the list of eligibles for staff sergeant, Ordnance Department, will be nearly or completely exhausted by 30 June 1940, when it expires.

R. D.—The eligible lists for first three enlisted grades, Quartermaster Corps, will hardly be out before 1 May.

L. E. N.—There is no information available at this time on a proposal to increase allowances for Detached Enlisted Men's List.

E. W. S.—The Adjutant General's Department has no records as to who may be the senior D. S. C. enlisted man in the Army. We regret we cannot help decide your discussion.

## In the Journal

### 10 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. William H. Smith, CEC, USN, has been ordered detached from duty at the Naval Operating Base, San Diego, and to report for duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

### 20 Years Ago

General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, returned to Washington on 1 March, after traveling more than 15,000 miles on an inspection tour of the camps, cantonments, posts and stations throughout the United States.

### 30 Years Ago

Lt. B. D. Foulis, USA, made five successful flights in the Army's Wright aeroplane on the drill grounds at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., recently. In his best flight of the day, he was in the air 16 minutes. He attained an altitude of 225 feet and a speed of 65 miles per hour.

### 50 Years Ago

It is stated that Russia is so elated with the success of the last loan she raised that she will not long defer a war with Bulgaria.

### 75 Years Ago

At this session of Congress, a bill was passed creating the rank of vice admiral in the United States Navy.



# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Department Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
Harry H. Woodring

The Assistant Secretary of War  
Louis Johnson

Chief of Staff

General George C. Marshall

### GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, app. Maj. Gen., 1 March.

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS

Maj. Harry J. Collins, (Inf.), from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
Maj. James P. Hodges, from GSC, Langley Fld., 28 Jan., to Langley Fld., Va.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, The AG  
Lt. Col. Madison Pearson, from Wash., D. C., 22 June, to hq., 2d CA, Governors Isl., N. Y.  
Maj. Talley D. Joiner, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to off. of AG, Wash., D. C.  
Capt. Ralph Pulsifer, from Philippine Dept., to off. of AG, Wash., D. C.

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. VIRGIL L. PETERSON, The IG  
Col. Arthur W. Lane, (Inf.), from GSC, 9th CA, to hq., 4th Army, Pres. of San Fran., Calif.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

COL. EDMUND B. GREGORY, Act. QMG  
Maj. James W. Younger, from Army Industrial College, 20 June, to off. of Asst. Sec. of War, Wash., D. C.  
Maj. Lawrence L. Simpson, from MacDill Fld., Fla., to asst. QM, Ft. Benning, Ga.  
Maj. George E. Hartman, to Wash., D. C., Army retiring bd., to examine officers.  
Capt. Robert B. Johnston, to duty as constr. QM, MacDill Fld., Fla.

### MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG  
Medical Corps  
Col. Ray W. Bryan, to be retired, 31 July 1940, for age.  
Lt. Col. Samuel R. Norris, from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail S. F., 21 May 1940.  
Capt. Arnold A. Albright, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.  
Capt. Edgar L. Olson, from Chanute Fld., Ill., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail N. Y., 18 June 1940.  
1st Lt. Melvin F. Eyerman, from Wash., D. C., 8 March, to Carlisle Bks., Pa.  
Veterinary Corps  
Capt. Ralph W. Mohr, from Wash., D. C., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail N. Y., 18 June 1940.

### Nurses Corps

2nd Lt. Janet E. Hosmer, from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 25 March, to home and await retirement.

### FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.  
Maj. Herbert Baldwin, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail S. F., 19 June 1940.  
1st Lt. William E. Sievers, from Hawaiian Dept., to duty as prop. auditor, hq., 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.  
Capt. Donald P. Booth, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to asst. dist. engr., 8th CA, Seattle, Wash.  
Capt. Walter E. Lorence, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 15 June, to off. of Ch. of Engrs., Wash., D. C.  
1st Lt. Richard D. Meyer, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.  
1st Lt. Robert C. Tripp, from Wash., D. C., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.  
1st Lt. John S. B. Dick, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.

### ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.  
Col. Clarence E. Partridge, det. as member of Army retiring bd., hq., 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
1st Lt. Charles J. Jeffus, (CE), from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Puerto Rican Dept. Sail N. Y., 27 March 1940.

### SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO  
Lt. Col. David McL. Crawford, from Wash., D. C., 22 June, to hq., 2d CA, Governors Isl., N. Y.  
Capt. Haskell H. Cleaves, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail N. Y., 18 June 1940.

### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS  
Col. Adeline Gibson, from Governors Isl., N. Y., to hq., 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.

## CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.  
Col. Clarence Lininger, from Org. Res., New York, 1 Aug., to civilian component affairs, hq., 2nd CA, Governors Isl., N. Y.

Col. Oscar Foley, from Tacoma, Wash., to 3d CA, Baltimore, Md. Sail S. F., 1 July 1940.  
Following officers, from Philippine Dept., to station after name:

Maj. Jacob A. Blankenship, to Ft. Dix, N. J., and 1st Lt. Ralph E. Haines, Jr., to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. George P. Berilla, Jr., from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 18 March, to Panama Coast Art. det., 7th Coast Art., Ft. Hancock, N. J.  
Capt. William H. Hunter, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.  
Capt. Walter Burnside, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 14th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kan.  
1st Lt. William H. S. Wright, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.

## FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA  
Col. Robert H. Lewis, app. Brig. Gen., 1 March.

Lt. Col. R. Townsend Heard, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 10 June, to hq., 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, O.

Lt. Col. John M. Fray, from Lexington, Va., 15 June, to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
Maj. Joseph P. Donnovin, from Ft. Collins, Colo., 15 June, to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
Capt. Edward J. Roxbury, from Corvallis, Ore., 15 June, to 77th FA, Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.

Lt. Col. Freeman W. Bowley, retired, with rank of Col., 31 March 1940, disability incident to service.

Maj. George D. Wahl, from Newport, R. I., to hq., 7th CA, Omaha, Neb.

Capt. Robert L. Taylor, from Ft. Myer, Va., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.

Capt. Thomas S. Gunby, from Philippine Dept., to 82d FA, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. Thomas J. Counihan, from Hawaiian Dept., to 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Following officers, from station after name, to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June: Capt. David G. Erskine, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Capt. Leslie H. Wyman, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lt. Daniel Parker, Jr., Ft. Sill, Okla.; and 1st Lt. Winfield W. Sisson, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Harold F. Handy, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1 June, to FA Sch. det., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Following officers, from station after name, to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June: 1st Lt. Charles F. McNair, Ft. Knox, Ky., and 1st Lt. Keith H. Ewbank, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to station after name: 1st Lt. John E. Barlow, to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lt. Herbert C. Plapp, to 80th FA, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC  
Col. George W. Easterday, from Detroit, Mich., to GSC, hq., 3d CA, Baltimore, Md., 28 Apr.

Following officers, from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 18 March, to station after name: Lt. Col. Peter K. Kelly, (Inf.), to Panama Coast Art. det., 7th Coast Art., Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Maj. Edgar W. King, Panama Coast Art. det., 10th Coast Art., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Maj. John W. Russey, (FA), from Ft. Du Pont, Del., 2 March, to Panama Coast Art. det., 7th Coast Art., Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Maj. Harold P. Hennessy, prior orders revoked.

Maj. Joseph C. Stephens, from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail N. Y., 27 March 1940.

Following officers, from station indicated, to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June: Capt. George E. Keeler, Jr., Ft. Williams, Me.; 1st Lt. John DuV. Stevens, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to station after name: Capt. William H. Kendall, to 6th Coast Art., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.; Capt. Maxwell W. Tracy, to 70th Coast Art., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 1st Lt. A. Deane Gough, to 11th Coast Art., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; 1st Lt. Maxwell M. Kallman, to 70th Coast Art., Ft. Monroe, Va.; 1st Lt. Oren Swain, to 2d Coast Art., Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Russell M. Miner, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.

1st Lt. Henry P. van Ormer, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.

1st Lt. Frank A. Bogart, from Panama Canal Dept., to Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass., 5 June.

2nd Lt. John G. Nelson, prior orders amended, from Panama Canal Dept., to 2d Coast Art., Ft. Monroe, Va.

2nd Lt. William J. Fling, from Ft. Du Pont, Del., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail N. Y., 11 Apr. 1940.

## INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.  
Col. Carlin C. Stokely, from Hawaiian (Continued on Next Page)

## NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy  
Charles Edison

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy  
Lewis Compton

Chief of Naval Operations

Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN

29 February 1940

Capt. Worrall R. Carter, det. Cdt., Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba abt. 15 July; to Cdr., Subm. Sqd. 4 and addl. duty CO, Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Capt. George L. Weyler, det. CO, USS Detroit in June; to Cdt., Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Comdr. Schuyler Mills, det. staff, Cdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force in Mar.; to 3rd Nav. Dist.

Comdr. Scott Umsted, det. Cdr., Subm. Div. 12 abt. 18 May; to staff, Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Cdr. Samuel P. Conly, Jr., det. USS Richmond abt. 23 Mar.; to USS Memphis.

Lt. Cdr. Armand J. Robertson, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept. abt. 1 May; to USS Nevada.

Lt. Glynn R. Donaho, det. Subm. Sqd. 4 in May; to CO, USS R-14.

Lt. Douglas V. Gladding, det. Aide to Cdt., 1st Nav. Dist. in Feb.; to cfo USS Wasp and on bd. when comm.

Lt. David G. Greenlee, Jr., det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, St. Julien's Creek, Ports., Va. abt. 16 Mar.; to USS Portland.

Ens. Charles D. Nace, det. USS California abt. 8 Mar.; to USS Mugford.

Comdr. Howard H. Montgomery (MC), det. USS Texas abt. 18 Mar.; to Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Cdr. William E. Carskadon (MC), det. USS Medusa; to Nav. Hosp., Parris Is., S. C.

Lt. (jg) Walter R. Miller (MC), det. Dest. Div. 8; to Nav. Dispensary, Long Beach, Cal.

Comdr. Carlton R. Eagle (SC), det. Navy Yd., Pearl Harbor, T. H. in Apr.; to staff, Cdr., Base Force.

Comdr. Robert B. Huff (SC), det. staff, Cdr., Dest. Battle Force; to Navy Yd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Comdr. Malcolm G. Sarrow (SC), det. staff, Cdr., Base Force in Apr.; to staff, Cdr. Dest., Battle Force.

Lt. (jg) Howard F. Kuehl (SC), det. Dest. Div. 3 15 Feb.; to Dest. Div. 9.

Lt. (jg) Warren E. Oliver (SC), det. Dest. Div. 27 15 Feb.; to Dest. Div. 56.

Ens. Portus D. Boyce (SC), det. Dest. Div. 28 15 Feb.; to Dest. Div. 52.

Ens. Lawrence V. Hallberg (SC), det. Dest. Div. 4 15 Feb.; to Dest. Div. 10.

Ens. Albert B. Howden (SC), det. Dest. Div. 21 15 Feb.; to Dest. Div. 51.

Comdr. James D. Wilson (CEC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Mar.; to Navy Yd., Cavite, P. I.

Cdr. Maurice M. Witherspoon (ChC), det. 3rd Nav. Dist. abt. 19 Apr.; to cfo USS Wasp and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Bosn. Eugene T. Sanders, det. Navy Yd., Pearl Harbor, T. H. abt. 30 Apr.; to USS Arizona.

Bosn. Saleem D. Frey, det. USS Grebe abt. 26 Feb.; to cfo USS Cherokee and on bd. when comm.

Mach. Harlan M. Springstun, det. USS Quincy abt. 19 Apr.; to USS Bowditch.

Ch. Carp. Benjamin F. Edwards, Jr., det. USS Quincy abt. 20 Mar.; to USS Reina Mercedes.

## 1 March 1940

Capt. Aubrey W. Fitch, det. Cdt., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. 29 Apr.; to Cdr., Patrol Wing 2.

Lt. Cdr. Carson R. Miller, Ors. modified. To Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Detroit, Mich.

Lt. Cdr. Walter G. Schindler, det. Bu. Ord., Navy Dept. in Apr. or May; to staff, Cdr., Cruisers, Setg. Force.

Lt. Elliott E. Marshall, det. Nav. Observatory, Wash., D. C. in Mar.; to USS Pollack.

Lt. Leon W. Mills, det. USS Yorktown abt. 11 Mar.; to 5th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Cornelius S. Seabring, det. USS Pollack in Mar. or Apr.; to Subm. Div. 13.

Lt. (jg) Frederick W. Kuhn, det. USS Pyro (Continued on Next Page)

## MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant  
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

6 March 1940

Lt. Col. Lloyd L. Leech, 30 March, det. Hdqrs., to duty as CO, 4th Defense Bn., FMF, Parris Island.

Lt. Col. Gus L. Glockner, upon being placed on retired list on 1 April 1940, ordered to continue duty at Depot of Supplies, Phila.

Lt. Col. James D. McLean, 12 April, det. Depot of Supplies, Marine Corps, San Francisco, to MB, Parris Island.

Lt. Col. Lewis G. Merritt, 17 May, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, to 2d Marine Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego.

Lt. Col. Harold C. Major, 15 April, det. 2d Marine Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps.

Maj. Clayton C. Jerome, 15 May, 1940, det. 2d Marine Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, to Hdqrs.

Maj. James L. Denham, 27 March, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, to MB, Quantico, to report not later than 1 April, for duty as Post Paymaster.

Maj. William M. Mitchell, APM, 1 April, relieved from duty as Post Paymaster, First Mar. Brig., FMF.

Maj. George J. O'Shea, 1 April, det. Mexico City, Mexico, to Navy Dept.

Capt. Calvin R. Freeman, 26 March, det. Base Air Det., FMF, Bourne Field, St. Thomas, V. I., to Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Dept.

Capt. Guy M. Morrow, 1 June, det. Naval Aircraft Factory, NYd., Phila., to 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, MB, Quantico.

Capt. Leslie H. Wellman, 1 April, det. MD, Saratoga, to MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Michael M. Mahoney, orders to MB, Quantico, revoked. On arrival at San Francisco, ordered to MB, NOB, Norfolk.

Capt. Leslie F. Narum, 1 May, det. Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., to MD, RR, Cape May, N. J.

1st Lt. John P. Stafford, 20 March, det. MB, Parris Island, to MD, RR, Cape May, N. J.

1st Lt. Stewart B. O'Neill, Jr., 20 March, det. 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, to MD, RR, Cape May, N. J.

1st Lt. George T. Skinner, 20 March, det. MB, NOB, Norfolk, to MD, RR, Cape May, N. J.

1st Lt. Robert W. Clark, 1 April, det. NAS, Pensacola, to 2d Marine Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego.

1st Lt. Arthur P. McArthur, relieved FMF, MCB, San Diego, to MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. Robert W. Hickert, relieved MCB, San Diego, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Cyril E. Emrich, 25 March, det. MB, Quantico, ordered to Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., for temp. duty under instruction for three months, then to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Frank G. Umsted, 25 March, det. MB, Quantico, ordered to Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., for temp. duty under instruction for three months, then to 4th Defense Bn., FMF, MB, Parris Island.

2nd Lt. Clarke J. Bennett, 25 March, det. MB, NYd., New York, N. Y., ordered to Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., for temp. duty under instruction for three months, then to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

## INSURANCE AT COST

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Automobile Accidents  
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## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Dept., to 5th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.  
 Col. Melvin G. Faris, from Philippine Dept., to Org. Res., Columbia, S. C.  
 Col. James B. Woolnough, retired, 31 Mar., disability incident to service.  
 Lt. Col. Richard M. Winfield, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Org. Res., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Lt. Col. Clyde R. Elenschmidt, from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 16 Mar., to home and await retirement.  
 Maj. Glen H. Anderson, from Ft. Benning, Ga., 1 July, to 6th Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.  
 Maj. Walter P. O'Brien, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to off. of Ch. NGB, Wash., D. C., 15 Apr.  
 Maj. Walter B. Smith, prior orders amended; to War Dept. GS, Wash., D. C., 23 Apr.  
 Maj. Earl F. Paynter, from Moscow, Idaho, to 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
 Maj. William S. Eley, from Newark, N. J., 15 May, to Org. Res., Greenville, S. C.  
 Maj. Russell G. Ayers, prior orders revoked.  
 Maj. Oliver E. G. Trechter, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to 6th CA, Eau Claire, Wis.  
 Capt. Daniel P. Norman, prior orders amended; from Philippine Dept., to 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.  
 Capt. Raymond C. Barlow, prior orders amended; from Philippine Dept., to 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
 Following officers, from station after name, to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June: Capt. John W. Harmony, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Capt. Raymond E. Bell, Jefferson Bks., Mo.  
 Capt. Thomas W. Hammond, Jr., from West Point, N. Y., det. in AGD, to off. of AG, Wash., D. C., 15 June.  
 Capt. William H. Bigelow, prior orders revoked.  
 Capt. Harold E. Smyser, prior orders revoked.  
 Capt. Carlisle C. Dusenbury, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
 Capt. Robert L. Cook, from Chilkoot Bks., Alaska, to 30th Inf., Pres. of San Fran., Calif.  
 Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to station after name: Maj. Joseph L. Connolly to 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash.; Capt. William J. Carne, to 5th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.; Capt. Branner P. Purdue, to 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Capt. Harold V. Roberts, to 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; Capt. William G. Stephenson, to 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.; 1st Lt. William A. Cunningham 3rd, to 20th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 Following officers from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippine Dept. Sail Charleston 10 June 1940: Capt. Eugene T. Lewis and Capt. Thomas M. Tarpley, Jr.  
 1st Lt. Leo H. Helnitz, det. in OD, Puerto Rican Dept., 15 Mar.  
 1st Lt. Gardner W. Porter, from 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C., to FD, 1st CA, Boston, Mass., 15 Apr.  
 1st Lt. Franklin V. Johnston, from Ft. Lincoln, N. D., 1 June, to Panama Canal Dept. Sail S. F. 13 July 1940.  
 1st Lt. Augustus H. Bode, Jr., from Philippine Dept., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 Following officers, from Puerto Rican Dept., to station after name: 1st Lt. Joseph B. Crawford, to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Joseph G. Focht, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 2nd Lt. James N. Peale, Jr., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 Following officers, from Panama Canal Dept., to station after name: 1st Lt. Thomas R. Davis, to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 1st Lt. Leonard C. Godfrey, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 1st Lt. William L. Herold, to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 1st Lt. Frank E. Shea, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 1st Lt. William B. Sullivan, to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 1st Lt. Karol A. Bauer, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Philippine Dept. Sail S. F. 27 June 1940.  
 2nd Lt. Carlos A. Nadal, det. in QMC, Puerto Rican Dept., 1 Apr.  
 2nd Lt. Clifford T. Riordan, det. in QMC, Philippine Dept., 1 Apr.  
 2nd Lt. Joseph S. Kujawski, from 34th Inf., to asst. QM, Ft. George G. Meade, Md., 1 Apr.  
 2nd Lt. Harvey L. Brown, Jr., from 9th Inf., to asst. QM, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 1 June.  
 Following officers, det. in QMC, Panama Canal Dept., 1 Apr.: Capt. Oswaldo de la Rosa, 2nd Lt. Frank E. Hartman, and 2nd Lt. Charles M. Henley.  
 2nd Lt. Kurt G. Radtke, from Ft. Wayne, Mich., 27 May, to Panama Canal Dept. Sail Charleston 15 June 1940.  
 2nd Lt. Newton E. James, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

### AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC  
 Col. Carlisle H. Walsh, (Lt. Col.), from March Fld., Calif., to McChord Fld., Wash.  
 Lt. Col. William E. Lynd, from Hawaiian Dept., to instr., Army War College, Wash.,

D. C.

Lt. Col. William E. Kepner, from Langley Fld., Va., to hq., Air Defense Command, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.  
 Maj. Alonzo M. Drake, from Detroit, Mich., to asst. dist. supervisor, Cent. AC Procurement Dist., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Maj. Lucas V. Beau, Jr., from March Fld., Calif., to off. of Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C.  
 Following officers, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to McChord Fld., Wash.: Maj. Thad V. Foster (Capt.), and Capt. Theodore M. Bolen.  
 Capt. James E. Briggs, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June.  
 Following officers, from station indicated after name, to USMA, West Point, N. Y., 30 June: Capt. Don Z. Zimmerman, Randolph Fld., Tex., and 1st Lt. Benjamin J. Webster, Kelly Fld., Tex.  
 Capt. Gordon P. Saville, from Wash., D. C., to hq., Air Defense Command, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.  
 Following officers, from station after name, to off. of Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C.: Capt. August W. Kisser, Kelly Fld., Tex., 1st Lt. Earle W. Hockenberry, Langley Fld., Va., 2nd Lt. Henry G. Thorne, Jr., from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to Philippine Dept. Sail N. Y. 2 Apr. 1940.

### ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS

Maj. Arthur Vollmer, USA, to 2nd CA, New York, N. Y. Sail S. F. 6 Apr. 1940.

### WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Laurence H. Gareau, 2nd mate, Army Mine Planter Serv., promoted to 1st mate, 1 Mar.  
 W. O. William J. Johnson, from Panama Canal Dept., to AGD, hq., 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.  
 W. O. Herman Schierloh, from Governors Isl., N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail N. Y. 4 May 1940.  
 W. O. Gustave Pearson, from Baltimore, Md., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail N. Y. 15 June 1940.  
 W. O. Boyd H. Christian, from Panama Canal Dept., to Army Base, Bklyn., N. Y.  
 W. O. William A. Ricketts, from Army Base, Bklyn., N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail N. Y. 4 May 1940.  
 W. O. Frank C. Seideman, retired 31 July, for age.  
 W. O. Albert A. Dunn, from Governors Isl., N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail N. Y. 18 June 1940.  
 W. O. Frank Needham, from Pres. of San Fran., Calif., to FD, St. Louis, Mo. Sail S. F. 6 Apr. 1940.  
 W. O. Joseph E. Noyes, retired with rank of Capt., 31 Mar. 1940, for age.

### ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Tech. Sgt. Robert E. Soderberg, station band, app. W. O. Reg. Army, 1 Mar.; from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to AC Training Center Band, Randolph Fld., Tex.  
 Staff Sgt. Herman E. Jervis, MD, app. W. O. Reg. Army, 1 Mar.; from Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., to AGD, Philippine Dept. Sail S. F. 27 Apr. 1940.  
 Sgt. Eugene J. Papi, band, 22nd Inf., app. W. O. Reg. Army, 1 Mar.; from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to 13th Coast Art. Band, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
 Pvt. Iel Ammit M. Brookman, Co. L, 12th Inf., prior orders revoked.  
 Pvt. George A. Wolfstirn, Btry. G, 13th Coast Art., prior orders revoked.  
 Following enlisted men, to SC Sch., Radio Communication Course, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., 28 Mar.: Cpl. Samuel C. Runkle, Pvt. Iel Leon H. Rovick, Pvt. Edmund Casey, Cpl. William C. Kulp, Pvt. Iel Miles C. Van Natta, and Sgt. Reginald Shepherd.  
 Following enlisted men, to Wire Communication Course, SC Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., 28 Mar.: Pvt. Iel Roland A. Moore, Pvt. Iel John B. Larrimer, Pvt. Iel Clawson R. Johnson, Pvt. Iel Karl W. Pendray.  
 M. Sgt. Carlton P. Smith, 3rd Trans. Sq., AC, app. W. O. Reg. Army, 5 Mar.

### ORDERS TO RESERVES

#### Extended Active Duty, AC

1st Lt. William Gaston Davis, cont'd at Hensley Fld., Tex., until 2 Apr. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Tracy Kemp Dorsett, cont'd at Duncan Fld., San Antonio, Tex., until 2 Apr. 1941.  
 2nd Lt. Robert Gabel Emmens, cont'd at March Fld., Calif., until 2 Apr. 1941.  
 2nd Lt. William Allen Daniel, cont'd at Ft. Knox, Ky., until 2 Apr. 1941.  
 2nd Lt. Andrew Dale Moore, cont'd at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., until 2 Apr. 1941.  
 Following 2nd Lts., cont'd at Maxwell Fld., Ala., until 2 Apr. 1941: Robert Hamilton Monroe, Robert Lawrence Morrissey, Carroll Thurman Murrell, Neil Arnold Newman, Gerhard John Schriever, and William Waller, III.  
 2nd Lt. Thomas B. Summers, cont'd at Selfridge Fld., Mich., 2 Apr. 1941.  
 2nd Lt. Cecil Parker Lessig, cont'd at Moffett Fld., Calif., until 1 Mar. 1941.  
 2nd Lt. Peter Casimir Sakowski, cont'd at Langley Fld., Va., until 2 Apr. 1941.  
 Lt. Col. Frederick Hamilton Chetlain, 9

Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 11 June 1940.

1st Lt. George Oscar Bond, from Panama Canal Dept., to Bolling Fld., Wash., D. C.  
 2nd Lt. Anthony Gerard Hunter, cont'd at March Fld., Calif., until 2 Apr. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Allen Leonard Erickson, cont'd at March Fld., Calif., until 2 Apr. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Luther Jahu Fairbanks, cont'd at Barksdale Fld., La., until 2 Apr. 1941.  
 Maj. Herbert Louis Kumpfer, 9 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 11 June 1940.  
 Following officers, cont'd at Mitchel Fld., L. I., N. Y., until 2 Apr. 1941: 2nd Lt. Dwight Francis Lewis, 2nd Lt. Raymond Frederick Tolliver, 2nd Lt. Chester Charles Busch, 2nd Lt. John Joseph Doerr, 2nd Lt. Malcolm McMillan Heber, 2nd Lt. Ernest Roderic Manierre, 2nd Lt. Charles Paul Sheffield, and 2nd Lt. Richard Murray Bylander.  
 1st Lt. Charles Albert Cowing, to home 2 Apr. 1940, after completion of tour of active duty.

#### Extended Active Duty, MC

Capt. Jacob Rell Till, Jr., from Barksdale Fld., La., to home, 3 Mar.  
 1st Lt. Noah Feldman, 11 Mar., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 Capt. Herbert Solomon Wolfe, 11 Mar., to Ft. Bragg, N. C., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 Capt. Sarkis Der Sarkisian, 11 Mar., to Barksdale Fld., La., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Sidney Johnson Nethery, Jr., 11 Mar., to Barksdale Fld., La., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Gustav Deane Soltz, 15 Mar., to Lowry Fld., Colo., until 14 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Hyman Leibowitz, 15 Mar., to Ft. Dix, N. J., until 14 Mar. 1941.

#### Extended Active Duty, DC

Capt. Harold Lorenz Dute, 11 Mar., to Bolling Fld., Anacostia, D. C., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Sidney Brandt, 11 Mar., to Ft. Jay, N. Y., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. William Max Ream, 11 Mar., to Ft. Riley, Kan., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Leon Richard Lyon, 15 Mar., to Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., until 14 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Noel Elmer Hoblit, 15 Mar., to Ft. Stevens, Ore., until 14 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Milton M. Kenney, 15 Mar., to Pres. of San Fran., Calif., until 14 Mar. 1941.  
 Capt. Harry Bowman Denny, 11 Mar., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Floyd Dame Howton, 11 Mar., to Ft. Bragg, N. C., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Richard Reese Owen, 20 Mar., to Lowry Fld., Colo., until 19 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Harlow Ira Brewer, 20 Mar., to Ft. Snelling, Minn., until 19 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. James Blake Bunnell, Jr., 1 Apr., to Ft. McPherson, Ga., until 31 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. James Albert Kreider, 20 Mar., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 19 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Robert Wright Page, 20 Mar., to Ft. Brady, Mich., until 19 Mar. 1941.

#### Extended Active Duty, OD

2nd Lt. Thomas Edward Murray, Jr., 6 Mar., to Frankford Arsenal, Phila., Pa., until 30 June 1940.  
 Capt. Burns Caldwell, 7 Mar., to Ft. McClellan, Ala., until 30 June 1940.  
 Maj. Charles Raymond Thompson, 9 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 11 June 1940.  
 2nd Lt. Ivey Oscar Drewry, from Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., to home, 20 May 1940.  
 2nd Lt. Walter Samuel Holland, 10 Mar., to Charleston, S. C., until 30 June 1940.

#### Extended Active Duty, VC

1st Lt. Lloyd Dichi Jones, 9 Mar., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., until 8 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. James Durand Ramsey, 11 Mar., to Camp Jackson, S. C., until 10 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. William Sylvia Gochenour, Jr., prior orders amended; from Jefferson Bks., Mo., 1 Apr. 1940.  
 1st Lt. Olin Alvin Anderson, 8 Mar., to Pres. of San Fran., Calif., until 7 Mar. 1941.  
 1st Lt. Harry Ruyle Lancaster, 15 Mar., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., until 14 Mar. 1941.

#### Extended Active Duty, CWS

2nd Lt. Robert Kenneth Nelson, 4 Mar., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., until 3 Sept. 1940.  
 2nd Lt. Robert Glenn Baker, 6 Mar., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., until 5 Sept. 1940.  
 2nd Lt. Robert Albert Owendoff, 6 Mar., to Wash., D. C., until 5 Sept. 1940.  
 Extended Active Duty, Inf.  
 Lt. Col. John George Yenchar, 8 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.  
 Following reserve officers, 9 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 11 June 1940:  
 Lt. Col. Raymond Mathias Heckman, and Maj. Thomas Ray Jackson.  
 Lt. Col. Daniel Webster Jones, 9 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 11 June 1940.  
 Maj. Francis Frederick Flaherty, 7 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.  
 Maj. Willis Pierre Duruz, 7 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.  
 Maj. Arthur Raymond Klein, 9 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 12 June 1940.  
 Maj. Arthur Skarry, 8 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

#### Extended Active Duty, CAC

Maj. Edward Lockwood Mills, 9 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 11 June 1940.  
 Extended Active Duty, Chaplain  
 1st Lt. Earl Wayne Stinnett, 3 Mar., to Fitzsimons Gen'l Hosp., Denver, Colo., until 2 Mar. 1941.

### Extended Active Duty, FA

Lt. Col. William Robins Young, 8 Mar., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

### Extended Active Duty, MAC

Following 1st Lts., 15 Mar., to Bklyn., N. Y., until 14 Mar. 1941: Harry Paul Breen, Harold Marvin Brown, and Mace Agnew Harris.

### Two Weeks Active Duty Training

2nd Lt. Charles Elwood Richardson, Jr., CWS-Res., prior orders revoked.  
 Maj. John Edward Soule, CE-Res., 10 Mar., to Mobile, Ala.  
 Maj. Albert Edward Holland, SC-Res., 11 Mar., to Wash., D. C.  
 Maj. Leicester Sargent Johnston, CWS-Res., 31 Mar., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.  
 Capt. Myron Edward Doucette, OD-Res., 10 Mar., to New York, New York.  
 Capt. Walter Eugene Dobbins, Jr., SC-Res., to Ft. Monmouth, N. Y.

### PROMOTION OF RESERVES

1st Lt. Edgar Emmet Anderson, MC-Res., to Capt., 7 Mar.  
 1st Lt. Leland Little Currier, FA-Res., to Capt., 6 Mar.

## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

abt. 6 Apr.; to c/o USS Dixie and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Leslie J. O'Brien, Jr., det. USS Maryland in Feb. or Mar.; to U. S. Flt.

Lt. George K. Brodie (CEC), det. Navy Yd., Puget Snd., Wash. in Apr.; to Public Works Officer, Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Lt. Howard E. Ransford (CEC), det. Nav. Sta., Guam in Apr.; to Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, Cal. Addl. duty 11th Nav. Dist.

Bosn. Frank C. Dilworth, det. USS Lexington abt. 1 Apr.; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Pay Clk. John C. LeClare, det. USS Pensacola in Feb.; to Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa.  
 Lt. James W. Coe, det. USS S-36 abt. 20 Jan.; to CO, USS S-39.

### 2 March 1940

Lt. Comdr. Chester L. Walton, det. USS Bushnell abt. 19 Mar.; to Off. in Chg., Navy Retg. Sta., New Orleans, La.

Lt. Paul W. Hord, det. USS Farragut in Apr. or May; to Navy Yd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) Ralph M. Humes, (SC), det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yd., Phila., Pa. in Mar.; to c. f. o. USS Dixie and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Cecil J. Espy, Jr., (CEC), det. Navy Yd., Puget Snd., Wash. in Apr.; to Asiatic Flt.

Mach. Harold C. Brown, det. USS Pennsylvania abt. 1 Mar.; to c. f. o. USS Raven and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Pay Clk. Albert J. Burnett, det. Nav. Air Sta., Seattle, Wash. in May; to USS Saratoga.

Asiatic Despatch Orders Dated 27 Feb. 1940  
 Lt. Comdr. George M. Brooke, to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph F. Dahlgren, det. 16th Nav. Dist.; to trinit. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. John E. Burke, det. USS Bulwer; to Rec. Ship, San Fran., Calif.

Lt. Walter S. Denham, det. 16th Nav. Dist.; to Asiatic Flt.

Lt. David A. Harris, det. USS Canopus; to USS Bulwer as exec. off.

Lt. John O. Kinert, det. USS Heron; to USS Langley.

Lt. Wallace B. Newton, det. USS Canopus; to Navy Yd., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Robert O. Strange, det. USS Marblehead; to Rec. Ship, San Fran., Calif.

Lt. George Walker, det. USS Langley; to USS Whitney.

Lt. (jg) Walter V. Combs, Jr., to USS Canopus.

Lt. (jg) William B. Porter, to USS Pigeon as exec. off.

Ens. Edward E. Hoffman, det. USS Edsall; to USS Marblehead.

Ens. Ray A. Snodgrass, to USS Edsall.

Lt. Comdr. Carl M. Dumbauld, (MC), ors. modified. To Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Charles F. Flower, (MC), ors. modified. To Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. James D. Boone, (MC), to USS Marblehead.

Lt. Joseph L. Zundell, (MC) to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin A. Eddleborde, (SC), det. staff, Asiatic Flt.; to Rec. Ship, San Fran. Calif.

Gun. Oscar G. Urquhart, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Cavite, P. I.; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Elec. Oscar Osheim, det. Navy Yd., Cavite, P. I.; to 12th Nav. Dist.

R. Elec. Thomas F. Dixon, det. USS Augusta; to 4th Marines.

R. Elec. Frank A. Gillet, to USS Augusta.

R. Elec. Otto C. Miller, det. 4th Marines; to 12th N. Dist.

(Continued on Next Page)



## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Ch. Mach. John M. Flaherty, ors. further modified. To USS Whitney.  
Ch. Pay Clk. Annie A. Anderson, det. 16th Nav. Dist.; to Navy Yard, Mare Is., Calif.

## 4 March 1940

Comdr. William J. Larson, det. Nav. Academy in Apr. or May; to CO, USS McVie.  
Comdr. William S. Popham, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. in May; to Cdr., Det. Div. 1.  
Comdr. Karl R. Shears, det. USS Richmond abt. 5 June; to chief of staff and aide, Cdt., 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. George H. Bahm, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. in Mar.; to c. f. o. USS Dixie and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.  
Lt. Comdr. Edward R. Durgin, det. Asst. Nav. Attache, Amer. Embassy, Berlin, Germ. in Mar.; to Nav. Oper., Navy Dept.  
Lt. Comdr. Frederick C. Sachse, det. USS Memphis abt. 25 Mar.; to Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J. as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Chester A. Safford, det. CO, USS Kewadin abt. 26 Feb.; to Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Little Rock, Ark.

Lt. Eugene F. May, det. USS Blue abt. 18 Mar.; to USS Richmond.  
Lt. Eli B. Parsons, det. USS Pyro abt. 16 Mar.; to USS Duguay.

Lt. (jg) Briscoe Chipman, det. USS Chester abt. 20 May; to c. f. o. USS Madison and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas M. Arrasmith, jr., (MC), det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa in May; to Nav. Hosp., Ports., N. H.

Comdr. Herman F. Gluegrich, (SC), det. Bu. 8 and A., Navy Dept. in Apr.; to USS Idaho.  
Lt. Comdr. Paul K. Coons, (SC), det. 3rd Nav. Dist. in Apr.; to c. f. o. USS Prairie and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Julian H. Maynard, (SC), det. USS Tuscaloosa in Apr.; to Navy Yd., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Howard R. Garner, (CC), det. Navy Yd., Ports., Va. abt. 1 Apr.; to Bu. C and R., Navy Dept.

Boss, Earle A. McCammond, ors. modified. To USS Bowditch.

Dorothy M. Kerr, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

N. Eva Wolfe, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Doris M. Yetter, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Ports., Va. abt. 12 Mar.; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

## 5 March 1940

Lt. (jg) Benjamin B. Cheatham, det. Bushnell; to Dale. Ors. 16 Jan. and 1 Feb. to Boise revoked.

Lt. (jg) Alfred L. Cope, det. California 18 Mar.; to Blue.

Lt. (jg) Alvin J. Paulosky (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila.; to Nevada.

Lt. Comdr. William H. Abbey (SC), det. Rec. Ship, San Fran., May; to Oglala.

Lt. Comdr. Harry E. Hake (SC), ors. modified. To duty Rec. Ship, San Fran.

Lt. (jg) Thomas P. O'Connell (SC), det. Bu. 8 & A., Navy Dept., 30 Mar.; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Lt. (jg) Lamar Lee, jr. (SC), det. NYd., Wash., Mar.; to c. f. o. Wasp and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Frank E. Floyd, jr. (SC), det. Dest. Div. 21 15 Feb.; to Dest. Div. 55.

Boss, William L. Sloan, det. Chicago; to Grobe.

Ch. Mach. Charles R. Banks, det. NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H., 30 Apr.; to Colorado.

Mach. John H. Casey, det. Colorado 1 May; to Dobbin.

Carp. Homer Mayo, det. Ranger; to Quincy.

Jessie V. Reynolds, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Ports., 1 Apr.; to Nav. Hosp., Annapolis.

## 6 March 1940

Capt. John J. Brown, det. CO, Henderson 25 June; to Capt. of Yd., Ports., N. H.

Comdr. William K. Phillips, det. 15th Nav. Dist., May; to CO, Sampson.

Comdr. Joseph R. Redman, det. Tuscaloosa, 25 May; to CO, Henderson.

Lt. Comdr. John E. Gluegrich, det. New Mexico, May or June; to Genl. Bd., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Ernest S. L. Goodwin, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept., Mar.; to c. f. o. Noa and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Bryan C. Harper, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.; to Boise.

Lt. William G. Beecher, jr., det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept., Apr.; to CO, Pruitt.

Lt. Malen Durski, det. gun. off., Blue; to exec. off., Blue.

Lt. Arthur H. Graubart, det. Subm. Div. 13, 20 Mar.; to Nav. Oper., Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) Harold G. Davies (DC), ors. 20

Feb. to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. revoked; continue Nav. Academy.

Lt. George A. Johnson (SC), det. NYd., Ports., Va., Mar.; to commissary off., Nav. Trng. Sta. and Rec. Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. (jg) James E. Bullock (SC), det. Dest. Div. 22, 15 Feb.; to Dest. Div. 53.

Lt. (jg) Charles H. McCarthy, jr. (SC), det. Dest. Div. 30, 15 Feb.; to temp. duty Dest. Sqd. 27.

Ch. Elec. Joshua V. B. Meeker, det. Rigol, 10 Apr.; to New Orleans.

## Chief Petty Officer Transfers

Ordered during period 16 to 29 Feb.

Bagley, A. S., CPHM, N. Hos. Phila., to Med. School, Wash.

Barbour, A. B., CPHM, NRS Denver, to Argonne.

Best, C. G., CSK, RS New York to Bowditch.

Casabella, J. C., CTM, Yorktown, to NRS Raleigh.

Dunn, D. E., CY, Quincy to 15th Dist.

Edwards, L. M., CQM, Buck to Bowditch.

Farmer, J. O., CPHM, Patterson to MRS Portland, Ore.

Fondren, E., CMM, RS Phila., to Denebola.

Hammer, S. Q., CPHM, Marbase, to NAS, San Diego.

Hansen, W., CMM, RS Norfolk, to Denebola.

Harris, G. E., CPHM, RS San Francisco, to NRS Denver.

Heard, W. R., CRM, RS Phila., to Non.

Houck, H. W., CRM, 15th Dist., to Comatron.

Kelly, J. T., CPHM, NRS St. Louis, to Ontario.

Kelly, P., CSK, N. Hos. Norfolk, to St. Louis.

Klenko, H. F., CWT, Rapidan, to Kearny.

Leak, L. N., CPHM, NRS Portland, Ore., to Argonne.

Lucke, A. O., CWT, Milwaukee, to NRS Cleveland.

Maltz, H. I., CRM, RS Washington, to Quincy.

McHale, R. V., CGM, Craven, to NRS Baltimore.

Nineman, W. C., CCM, Erie, to Comatron.

Norris, B., CGM, 15th Dist., to Hilary P. Jones.

Radleigh, J., CMM, S-45, to NRS New York.

Randall, F. N., CPHM, Lexington, to NRS Portland, Ore.

Reid, J. H., CPHM, Nashville, to NRS St. Louis.

Robinson, S. G., CSK, N. Hos. Brooklyn, to Yukon.

Shaddy, G., CMM, Fanning, to Livermore.

Shripka, H. F., CMM, Talbot, to NRS Detroit.

Van Gelder, L., CPHM, RS San Francisco, to NYd Puget Sound.

Wessels, R. L., CWT, NRS Detroit, to Quincy.

Yousko, J., CTM, N. Hos. Brooklyn, to Comatron.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS

## Quartermaster Corps

Lt. Col. James H. Johnson, from Wash., D. C., 1 Aug., to Genl. Hdqrs. Air Force, Langley Fld., Va.

Lt. Col. Roy C. L. Graham, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 15 June, to off. of QMG, Wash., D. C.

Maj. John A. Porter, from San Antonio Genl. Dep., to 2d QM Bn., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Maj. Richard R. Boykin, from Hawaiian Dept., to asst. QM, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Maj. Arthur W. Stanley, from Hawaiian Dept., to San Fran., Pt. of Embk., Ft. Mason, Calif.

Capt. Granville V. Morse, (Cav.) from Philippine Dept., to QM Sch., Phila., Pa.

1st Lt. Karl W. Schwerling, (Inf.), from Panama Canal Dept., to QM Sch., Phila., Pa.

## Corps of Engineers

Maj. Albert G. Matthews, from Rock Isl., Ill., 1 July, to Engr. Reprod. Plant, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Royal B. Lord, from Hawaiian Dept., to 6th Engr. Bn., Ft. Lincoln, N. Y.

## Signal Corps

Maj. Edgar L. Clewell, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to SC Bd., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Maj. William O. Reeder, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to SC Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Maj. Hardy P. Browning, from Wash., D. C., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 18 June 1940.

Capt. William L. Beyer, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to Materiel Div., AC, Wright Fld., Dayton, O.

## Cavalry

Col. Hugh H. Broadhurst, retired, 31 July 1940, upon his own application after more than 29 years' service.

Capt. John H. Stadler, jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to Philippine Dept. Sail Charleston 10 June 1940.

## Field Artillery

Lt. Col. Clifford M. Tuteur, from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 15 July, to Instr., FA, Pa. NG, Harrisburg, Pa.

1st Lt. James F. Stroker, from West Point, N. Y., to Finance Sch., then to 8th CA, FD, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 24 July.

## Coast Artillery

Lt. Col. William C. Foote, from Wash., D. C., to hq., 6th CA, GSC, Chicago, Ill., 15 July.

Maj. Fenton G. Epling, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to hq., Air Defense Command, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

## Infantry

Lt. Col. William L. Roberts, from Hawaiian Dept., to The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

Maj. Howard N. Frissell, from Alexandria, La., 15 Aug., to instr., Inf., Wis. NG, Baraboo, Wis.

Maj. William F. Rehm, from Ft. Howard, Md., 1 May, to instr., Inf., NJ NG, Newark, N. J.

Maj. William B. Yancey, prior orders revoked.

## Warrant Officers

W. O. Roy P. Fisher, from Scott Fld., Ill., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 18 June 1940.

W. O. Joseph R. Tudor, retired, 31 March 1940, for age.

## Orders to Enlisted Men

S. Sgt. Hermann E. Jervis, app. W. O., Reg. Army, 1 March; from Ft. Meade, S. D., to AGD, Philippine Dept. Sail SF 27 Apr. 1940.

## Orders to Reserves

## Extended Active Duty with AC

Following 2d Lts., cont'd at Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 2 Apr. 1941: James Orrin Beckwith, jr., Joseph Frank Budd Parker, and Victor Frank Pixey.

Following 2d Lts., cont'd at Sacramento, Calif., until 2 Apr. 1941: Fred Morgan Adams, and William Frederick Stewart.

Following officers, cont'd at March Fld., Calif., until 2 Apr. 1941: 1st Lt. Frank Bailey Stuart, and 2nd Lt. Glen Robbins Birchard.

2nd Lt. Burton Eugene Schwind, from Panama Canal Dept., 15 March, to Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 2 Apr. 1940.

Following 2d Lts., from Panama Canal Dept., 15 March, to Barksdale Fld., La., until 2 Apr. 1940: Paul Montgomery Brewer, jr., and Leon Welton Gray.

Following officers, cont'd in Hawaii, until 2 Apr. 1941: 2nd Lt. Byron Eugene Hall, 2nd Lt. Thomas Harber Holbrook, 2nd Lt. Charles Martin Opell, and 2nd Lt. Harold Frederick Wilson.

2nd Lt. Woodrow Burton Willmot, cont'd at Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 2 Apr. 1941.

## Extended Active Duty with MC

Capt. Jacob Reil Tili, jr., 6 March, to Barksdale Fld., La., until 5 March 1941.

1st Lt. Thomas Francis Lawless, from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to home, 11 March 1940.

## Extended Active Duty with DC

Capt. Robert William Schott, 20 March, to Letterman Genl. Hosp., Pres. of San Fran., Calif., until 19 March 1941.

1st Lt. Zachary Michlin Stadt, 1 Apr., to Madison Bks., N. Y., until 31 March 1941.

1st Lt. William Burnester Dinneen, 15 March, to Ft. Lewis, Wash., until 14 March 1941.

## Extended Active Duty with AGD

2nd Lt. Burnett Jackson Brown, 9 March, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, until 8 Sept. 1940.

## Extended Active Duty with FA

Maj. Harold Clark Thompson, 8 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 12 June 1940.

## Extended Active Duty with Cav.

Maj. George Edmund Westman, 9 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 11 June 1940.

## Extended Active Duty with Engr.

Maj. Harry Lawson, 7 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

## Extended Active Duty with Inf.

Maj. Fred Denny Stribling, 7 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

## Coast Guard Orders

Comdr. W. F. Towle, San Juan District, promoted to Captain with rank from 29 Aug. 1939.

Lt. A. L. Ford, det. Ellis Island Training Station and assigned Comanche.

Lt. J. D. Craik, det. Comanche and assigned Ellis Island Training Station.

Lt. (jg) W. J. Conley, jr., orders of 15 Feb. 1940, cancelled; detached Campbell and assigned Comanche.

The following appointed Coast Guard student aviators and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, to report 10 April 1940: Ens. Clement Vaughn, jr., Mojave; Ens. A. W. Wuerker, Itasca; Ens. J. E. D. Hudgens, Saranac; Ens. C. G. Houtsma, Tahoe; Ens. E. B. Ing, Pontchartrain.

Lt. J. W. Ryssy, det. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., effective upon completion of course of instruction, and assigned plant of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.

Chief Bontswain (L.) Leslie Moore, det. Headquarters, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective 1 April 1940.

Chief Bontswain W. E. Schweizer, det. Diligence and assigned St. Louis District as Commanding Officer Wakerobin, to report 11 March 1940.

Bontswain W. C. Hart, det. Aurora, and assigned St. Louis District as Commanding Officer, Cottonwood, to report 11 March 1940.

Bontswain (T) S. A. Russell, det. Saranac and assigned St. Louis District as Commanding Officer Poplar, to report 11 March 1940.

## C. of S. Sees General Pershing

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army arrived in Honolulu 4 March by commercial airplane and is planning to leave there 13 March and return to his desk in Washington by 15 March.

The Chief of Staff left Washington 29 Feb. by Army airplane. He went direct to Tucson, Ariz., where he conferred with General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States. Staying overnight at Tucson, General Marshall left 1 March for the coast where he boarded a Clipper ship and arrived in Hawaii Monday morning.

## Benning Charter Member Retires

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The man who supervised the erection of the first tent at Camp Benning, Ga., when it was first established on 6 Oct. 1918, on the Wynn-ton Road, near Columbus, Ga., last Thursday, 29 Feb., concluded his active service with the Army. He is Master Sergeant William J. Stewart, of the Infantry School Detachment—now 1st Lt. William J. Stewart, retired.

A pioneer member of the Infantry School Detachment—an organization which has been part of the Infantry School since its beginning as the School of Musketry—Stewart was one of the original members of the Detachment when it was expanded at Ft. Sill, Okla., before coming to Ft. Benning. He joined in February, 1916. He was a first lieutenant in the Detachment when it arrived in Columbus in 1918—one of a handful of officers who accompanied the unit. He directed the detail that erected the first camp, according to Ft. Benning records.

Sergeant Stewart is making his home in Columbus, near the original Ft. Benning camp site.

## For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services and the C. C. C.

The Firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

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Preserves—Marmalades; Soups—Stews; Pickles—Relishes; Tomato Products; Date & Nut Bread, etc.

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Engine Cooling Radiators; Finned Copper Radiation; Oil Coolers; Heaters; Condensers

## THE G &amp; O MANUFACTURING COMPANY

138 Winchester Avenue  
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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—(Because of the continued discussion of the legality of the recent British action in invading Norwegian waters and seizing British prisoners aboard the German steamer *Altmark*, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has obtained the following opinion for the guidance of the Services from one of the most eminent international law authorities in the world.—Editor.)

On Friday, 16 February, the British cruiser *Cossack*, with other units of the British fleet, acting under Government orders, invaded Norwegian territorial waters (Joessing Fjord) and attacked the German supply ship *Altmark*. The *Altmark*, which was transporting British prisoners of war to Germany, was overcome in sharp fighting, the prisoners were released, and the British squadron withdrew, taking the prisoners with them and leaving the *Altmark* aground, but still in the hands of her own crew.

With regard to the simple facts as above stated there is apparently no dispute. The question which agitates the diplomatic world is rather one of law, and concerns the alleged violation of Norway's neutrality by Great Britain.

The initial actions of the chancelleries, upon learning of the incident, followed the usual course. The Government of the Reich protested to Norway, insisting that the latter had failed to make an effective effort to defend its neutral rights and prevent a violation of international law, and demanded reparation;<sup>1</sup> the Government of Norway protested to Great Britain, alleging the deliberate violation of its neutrality;<sup>2</sup> and Great Britain defended its action on the ground that the Norwegian officials had themselves been remiss in failing to discover the nature of the *Altmark*, and in not preventing her from sailing within her territorial waters. Under the circumstances the British Government felt justified in resorting to direct intervention,<sup>3</sup> although its action has since been referred to by the Prime Minister as constituting a "technical breach" of Norway's neutrality.<sup>4</sup>

There is no apparent ground in international law for objection to the use which Germany was making, in the case of the *Altmark*, of the neutral Norwegian waters. Under both customary law<sup>5</sup> and the XIIIth Convention of the Hague (1907) on the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War (by which German-Norwegian relations would probably, in this instance, be ruled, since both states are signatories),<sup>6</sup> belligerent warships are permitted transit through neutral waters, subject to such rules as the neutral may make. Actually, the specific limitation of the time a belligerent warship may stay in a neutral port or roadstead does not appear to apply in this case, although it would logically seem that a limitation of that sort should be as necessary for ships in transit as for ships in port. The need for such a limitation on vessels in transit is especially evident with respect to Norway, whose coast is broken by fjords into myriad islands among which a ship might seek refuge, by idling along—technically "in transit through neutral waters"—for weeks.

But whatever the law should be, it is reasonably certain that no international law, written or customary, forbids transit through neutral waters to a belligerent warship, provided the transit be effected with the express permission (and where there is no evidence to the contrary, permission is assumed) of the neutral state. As the Norwegian Government pointed out in its statement: "The British Government themselves have strongly insisted upon the right of passage for belligerent warships through neutral waters. This was done, for instance, in their observations on 23 May, 1939, to the Norwegian neutrality rules."

In a work published shortly after the Hague Conference of 1907, at which the Thirteenth Convention now in question was adopted, the following statement regarding that convention appears:<sup>7</sup>

A superficial examination of the preceding articles [Arts. 1-8 of Convention XIII] shows that the restrictions laid upon the belligerent are in order to prevent the commission of a hostile act within neutral jurisdiction, and the duty imposed upon the neutral is not merely to prevent this but if done to undo the consequences. It follows, therefore, that the access of the belligerent is not in itself forbidden: it is the act done after entering neutral jurisdiction that condemns the belligerent and forces the neutral to action. Therefore, it would seem unnecessary in the interest

of belligerent and neutral to forbid all access to the territorial waters and jurisdiction of the neutral, because the presence of the belligerent within such jurisdiction is consistent with innocence, and a strict observance of the requirement of neutrality. If, however, the key-note of the convention be borne in mind, namely, the sovereignty of the neutral, it follows that the admission or the nonadmission of a belligerent depends upon the discretion of the neutral, and it is for the neutral to decide whether the passage through its territorial waters may jeopardize its neutrality.

And in regard to the tenth article, which seems to settle the question of passage under the Hague Convention:

The Conference, however, felt a little delicacy about the admissibility of enemy vessels and their prizes, and deemed it inadvisable to dismiss the matter with the statement that the rules and regulations concerning admission should apply to both belligerents, and that a belligerent which had violated neutrality might be refused admission. It therefore stated in Article 10 that neutrality is not violated by the mere passage of men-of-war and their prizes through territorial waters.<sup>8</sup>

The second question which arises concerns the transportation of prisoners of war through neutral waters. Does such an act constitute a breach of neutrality of which the Norwegian Government would be bound to take notice? And if it fails to take notice, does its failure constitute such an unneutral act that the injured belligerent is justified in intervening to correct the effect of the act? It would seem that the transportation of prisoners of war through neutral waters—indeed, the carrying of them into a neutral port—is not a violation of international law.

Writing more than a half century ago, one of the greatest authorities on international law, William E. Hall, himself an Englishman, thus expressed the law and justified it:<sup>9</sup>

The jurisdiction of a sovereign being exclusive, upon him necessarily depends the liberty of the person and the ownership of property within his dominions. If anyone is retained in captivity there, he is identified with the act; and therefore, as it has always been held, with obvious reason, that it is a continuation of hostilities to bring prisoners of war into neutral territory, its sovereign cannot allow subjects of a state with which he is in amity to remain deprived of their freedom in places under his control. If they touch his soil they cease to be prisoners. An exception from this general rule is made in the case of prisoners on board a commissioned ship of a belligerent power, which in virtue of a special privilege is looked upon as forming part of the territory of its sovereign even when lying within neutral waters.

And Professor Hall quotes in support of his exception no less an authority than our own John Marshall, who speaking in the case of *The Schooner Exchange v. McFaddon and others*,<sup>10</sup> says that it seems to be "a principle of public law, that national ships of war, entering the port of a friendly power, open for their reception, are to be considered as exempted by the consent of that power from its jurisdiction."

The younger namesake of Professor Hall, writing in 1921, says:<sup>11</sup>

Moreover, prisoners of war on board warships which enter neutral ports are not entitled to be set at liberty by the neutral authorities, although this course would be followed if the vessel was interned, as in the parallel case of prisoners brought in by troops on land.

Internment, of course, wholly alters this rule, the inference then being that the vessel was guilty of some violation of the neutral's rights for which internment was decreed as the penalty; the transportation of prisoners alone would not constitute such violation.

The only question which remains involves Norway's right or duty to visit and search a belligerent public vessel suspected of, or reported to be engaging in, some act in violation of her neutrality. According to the Norwegians themselves, "the *Altmark* was visited by a Norwegian torpedo boat in Norwegian territorial waters off Kristiansund on the fourteenth (of February), just after she had entered Norwegian waters."<sup>12</sup> She was "hailed" twice again during her travel in those waters, but it is not clear whether she was boarded on any of the three occasions, unless perchance boarding is implied in the word "visit" used in the meeting off Kristiansund. The Statement describes this first meeting:

On questions put by the Norwegian commanding officer the captain of the *Altmark* declared that the ship was on her way from an American port (Port Arthur in Texas) to Germany. The *Altmark* was armed with small anti-aircraft guns for purposes of self-defense; the guns, however, had been dismantled before the ship entered Norwegian territorial waters. The ship carried the Reichsdienstflagge, indicating that she belonged to the German Government.

At the second meeting, other questions were put by the Norwegians, among them: "Whether there were any persons on board belonging to the armed forces of another belligerent or seamen resident in or nationals of another belligerent country. To these questions the captain answered: 'No.'"

The reason for the German captain's prevarication in this matter is not clear: one might assume either that he had orders to deny the presence of prisoners on board his ship if he were asked, or that he was ignorant of his right to transport prisoners through those waters, and preferred to stand upon his exemption from the "visit and search" which would be exercised over him if he were in charge of a merchantman instead of a national vessel.

The Statement continues that at the third meeting with the Norwegian authorities, "the captain refused to have the ship searched on the ground that she had already been visited and that she belonged to the German Government."

There being no evidence to contradict the truth of the latter statement, the Norwegian authorities passed the ship, since they believed that they "were not, according to international law, entitled to make further investigations, nor were they entitled to prevent the ship from continuing her voyage through Norwegian territorial waters."

What is the law in this regard? While the neutral must use "due diligence," more than "due" diligence, in protecting himself from the charge of unneutral action, he must also respect the general rule regarding the immunity of public ships of war from the restrictions ordinarily laid upon merchant ships. He cannot subject a friend, in time of war, to more indignity than in time of peace, even at the request of another friend; and consequently he is obliged to rest content with the obvious appearance of things, and may only go so far as to ask the commander of the vessel

<sup>1</sup> J. A. Hall, *The Law of Naval Warfare* (London, 1921), p. 169, says (speaking of prizes in relation to the provisions of this convention): "their mere passage through neutral waters is as legitimate as that of belligerent ships of war."

<sup>2</sup> The Rights and Duties of Neutrals (Lon-

don, 1874), p. 73.

<sup>3</sup> T. Cranch, 116, 145.

<sup>4</sup> The Law of Naval Warfare (London, 1921), p. 173.

<sup>5</sup> Statement of Norwegian Government, supra.

tral are sacred and inviolable by both belligerents (*Grot. I. II. c. II. s. 13*), because they are Neutral; but the character, and the protection incident to it, cease when the Neutral allows a right of passage (*ius transitus*) to one belligerent which he withholds from the other. It is clear that this passage must be refused or accorded to both.

"It is said by some jurists, that the *ius transitus inuolvi* cannot, under proper precautions and conditions, be lawfully refused. . . . But the opinion itself does not seem well founded. The Neutral has a right to judge whether such permission may be likely to be fraught in any way with present or future mischief to himself."—Sir Robert Phillimore, *Commentaries upon International Law*, 3d ed. (London, 1885), vol. III, p. 283.

Wheaton speaks of the "right" of passage as "one of those imperfect rights, the exercise of which depends upon the consent of the proprietor," and which "may be granted or withheld, at the discretion of the neutral State; but its being granted is no ground of complaint on the part of the other belligerent power, provided the same privilege is granted to him, unless there be sufficient reasons for withholding it."—*Elements of International Law*, by Henry Wheaton, edited with notes by George Grafton Wilson (Oxford, 1936), p. 436.

<sup>6</sup> As regards the XIIIth Hague Convention, the provisions concerning such permission are especially Articles 9, 10 and 11. In the final analysis the case will probably turn upon an interpretation of Articles 1 and 5, which refer, respectively, to "any act which would, if knowingly permitted by any Power, constitute a violation of neutrality," and "naval operations" conducted by one belligerent "against their adversaries." The Hague rule allowing transit (Article 10) is adopted in the *Instructions for the Navy of the United States Governing Maritime Warfare* (Washington, 1917), Section I, paragraph 2.

<sup>7</sup> J. R. Scott, *The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907*, 2 vols. (Baltimore, 1909), vol. I, pp. 632, 633.

<sup>1</sup> *The New York Times*, Sunday, February 18, 1940, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Monday, February 19, 1940, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Speech at Birmingham, February 24, Text in *The New York Times*, Sunday, February 25, 1940, p. 33. "But if we, the British, in order to save some of our countrymen from the brutality of a concentration camp, if we commit a mere technical breach of neutrality, which takes no neutral life and touches no neutral property, why then the Nazis exhaust themselves in exclamations of this terrible English nation."

The statement of the Norwegian Government issued by its Legation in Washington on February 25th and published in *The New York Times* of the following day purports to quote the British admissions from a different source: "The British Foreign Minister admitted that a technical violation of Norwegian neutrality had been made and declared that the action had been undertaken with the full assent of the British Government. He pointed out that the Norwegian Government ought to have subjected the *Altmark* to a most careful search at Bergen. . . . He went on to say that the investigation seemed to have been very superficial and that the Norwegian Government thus had failed to fulfill her obligation as a neutral."—February 26, 1940, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup> "Permission to pass over territorial portions of the sea is not usually required or asked, because not supposed to result in any inconvenience to the neutral power. Nor would the passage be deemed a violation of neutral rights. . . ."—*Halleck's International Law*, 4th ed. (London, 1908), vol. II, p. 188. "Unless a neutral expressly forbids the entry of belligerent warships, they may freely enjoy the hospitality of its ports and waters. Permission is assumed in the absence of any notice to the contrary. . . ."—T. J. Lawrence, *The Principles of International Law*, 5th ed. (Boston, 1895, 1910), p. 623.

"The territory and the waters of the Neu-



under examination for his parole in regard to the matters in question. This is the rule in the case of belligerent vessels in a neutral port. And if examination in port is so restricted, how much more difficult it would be to attempt such an examination when neither belligerent nor neutral is in port! The law regarding public vessels, as laid down in Chief Justice Marshall's decision in the *Schooner Exchange*, previously mentioned, is the law adhered to in the United States. It is, however, more than that: it is the law adhered to in England, and generally throughout the world. Indeed, Sir William Brett, in deciding the case of the *Parlement Belge*, in 1880, which is the leading case in English jurisprudence upon the subject, said that "the first case to be carefully considered is, and always will be, *The Exchange*."<sup>13</sup>

Such cases as the present one, arising in time of war, and without any exact precedents, fall more often to the Foreign Offices to decide amicably by the agents, than to the Courts to determine litigiously according to the strict law. May we trust to the good faith of all the nations involved, that it may be settled with justice and satisfaction to all parties!

<sup>13</sup> L.R. 5 Prob. Div. (1879-80), 197, 208.

**Army Air Corps**—Traveling cadet examining boards will start on a tour of various Corps Areas within a few weeks to enroll candidates for the remaining flying classes, it was stated this week by Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of Air Corps. At the same time, it was announced that vacancies in the class which will enter civilian flying schools 27 March for primary training are being filled rapidly. It was pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on 2 March that there were nearly 200 vacancies in this class.

"Under the provisions of the expansion program for the Air Corps," General Arnold said, "it will be necessary to enroll classes of flying cadets numbering 400 every six weeks until the class entering late in September. After that date the size of the classes will be reduced. Anyone interested in becoming a flying cadet and subsequently a Reserve officer of the Air Corps should submit his application as soon as possible, as I foresee that when the classes are reduced in size there will be again a large waiting list and the rules of priority will have to be applied. For the few remaining vacancies in the 27 March class and for the 15 May class, men who are not now in attendance at college but who are possessed of at least half of the credits required for graduation will be given first priority in selection. After the May class has been enrolled it is expected that the men graduating from the various colleges and universities of the country in June will fill the summer classes."

The first production model of the BT-14, manufactured by North American Aviation and designed for use by the Army Air Corps in connection with its expanded training program, is now undergoing final tests at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The airplane is a low-wing monoplane with enclosed cockpits for two persons in tandem, powered with a single Pratt & Whitney nine cylinder radial engine of approximately 450 hp. Its approximate gross weight with normal load is 4,666 pounds and the high speed exceeds 150 m.p.h. The wing span is 40 ft.

This airplane, which is the first on a contract to North American Aviation allotted under the expansion program on 10 August 1939, in the amount of \$2,707,000.00, is being produced as scheduled and in proper time to meet the needs of the training program originating early last year.

Another new plane the Ryan observation plane type YO-51, "the flying motorcycle," is a two-place, single-engine monoplane powered by a Pratt and Whitney nine cylinder radial engine of approximately 420 hp. Its approximate gross weight with normal load is 3,900 pounds. The wing span is 52 ft.

Former observation airplanes of larger size and greater speed heretofore purchased by the Army Air Corps are not able to use the small fields usually found in the areas occupied by divisions. For that reason these fast, large observation planes used mainly by corps and armies are not adapted to the work of the infantry division. The YO-51 is the first plane especially designed to supply the needs of the infantry division not only to cooperate with the Infantry itself but also to adjust artillery fire. It is a short range, highly maneuverable, short landing, quick take-off type, and is adaptable for use as a liaison agent for ground commanders. Two-way radio equipment is installed.

**Ship Constructors**—Under new plans for training of constructor and engineering officers of the Navy, outlined in Bureau of Navigation Letter No. 18-46 (issued last week as reported in the 2 March issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), applicants for such duty will be selected from the line prior to completion of two years' commissioned service. They will be assigned to engineering duty afloat for the third year, then sent to a three-year technical postgraduate course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This three-year combined naval construction and engineering curricula supersedes the present methods of postgraduate training.

Upon successful completion of the three-year M. I. T. course, officers will be designated for special duties in a line status, similar to those of EDO's, or transferred to a technical corps, similar to the Construction Corps.

Requests for assignment to the combined naval construction-engineering curriculum during the summers of 1940 and 1941 are invited from line officers of the Naval Academy Classes of 1937 and 1938. Officers who have already submitted requests for the naval construction curriculum should advise the Bureau of navigation if they do not desire to be assigned to the combined curriculum. Officers assigned to commence the combined curriculum at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the Summer of 1940 will be primarily from the Naval Academy Class of 1937. Some few officers of the Class of 1938 may be so assigned. For the most part, however, officers from the Class of 1938 will be assigned engineering duty afloat for a year and will commence postgraduate training during the Summer of 1941.

The practice of assembling classes each year at the Postgraduate School for the present three year Naval Engineering (Design) curriculum will be continued up to and including the summer of 1942. This will afford the Naval Academy Classes of 1934, 1935, and 1936 opportunities to complete the three year Naval Engineering (Design) postgraduate training, after which it is planned to discontinue this curriculum.

Applications for the combined naval construction-engineering postgraduate training, with recommendations of commanding officers, shall be forwarded in time to reach the bureau prior to 1 April 1940, by despatch if necessary.

**Service Pay**—Senate Military Affairs Committee attaches said this week that despite Presidential and Budgetary objections to pay increase legislation at this session of Congress, the Senate Military Affairs Committee may take up the question and hold hearings in order to have a working basis for action at the next Congress.

As yet, the matter has not been brought to a vote in the Committee, but it is understood that Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Committee and ardent advocate of service pay increases, will ask the Committee for a definite determination at the next meeting, to be held early next week. There has been no action taken by the chairmen of the other interested committees.

**Corps of Engineers**—New ponton bridge equipment for the Corps of Engineers was included in contracts totalling \$855,561.16, which were approved this week by Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson. Among the contracts were: ponton bridges, \$247,390; wood auxiliaries for ponton bridges, \$41,128.45, and 2-wheel trailers, \$129,167.50.

Other bridge equipment for which contracts were placed included: footbridge, complete with duckboards, floats and handrail posts, \$36,000, and portable steel-welded, highway loading bridges, \$22,616. The Engineers have also ordered \$19,812.50 worth of boats, each capable of carrying 11 men.

Biggest single item ordered was \$328,046.71 worth of air compressors. Contracts were also let for water purification units and stereoscopes.

Seventh annual meeting of the Society of American Military Engineers will be held in Washington on 6 May. The morning session will be devoted to reports of officers and committees and of the election tellers. Following a luncheon there will be addresses on "The Integration of Transportation Systems of the United States, rail, highways and air, for Peace and War," "Safeguarding the Western Hemisphere," and "Possible Consequences of the Present European Conflicts."

A president, vice presidents and seven directors are to be elected. The following nominations have been made by a nominating committee: President, Col. J. Monroe Johnson; first vice president, Col. Wildurr Willing; second vice president, Col. C. D. Young; directors, Col. John Lansdale, Rear Adm. R. E. Blakenhus, Maj. J. H. Wheat, Col. F. G. Jonah, Col. J. B. Jackson, Col. Herbert J. Wild, and to fill a vacancy on the board, Maj. V. V. Martin. Other nominations may be made by members until 20 March.

Several amendments to the constitution of the society are to be considered. Among these is one which would extend voting privileges to military members and engineer members, though holding of offices would be restricted, as at present, to military engineer members. The amendments will be voted on by the members by mail, between 20 and 30 March.

**Navy Changes**—Capt. Aubrey W. Fitch this week was ordered detached as commandant of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., effective 20 April, to command patrol wing 2, which includes most of the planes at Hawaii. Captain Fitch will be relieved by Capt. Albert C. Read whose orders were announced recently. Capt. Worrall R. Carter was ordered detached as commandant of the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, about 15 July, to command submarine squadron 4 with additional duty as commander of the Pearl Harbor submarine base. Captain Carter will be relieved by Capt. George L. Weyler, now commander of the USS Detroit.

Comdrs. Edmund W. Burrough and S. M. Moore have reported for duty in the Office of Naval Operations. Capt. R. P. Molten has been relieved from duty in Naval Operations; Comdr. A. G. Robinson has left the Bureau of Ordnance, and Lt. E. S. Pearce has left Washington Navy Yard.

**Army Nurse Corps**—A permanent board has been set up in the Medical Department by Surgeon General James C. Magee, to recommend to him candidates for promotion to assistant superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, and to select candidates, prepare examination questions and grade examination papers of nurses being promoted to chief nurse. The board is composed of the chief of the Military Personnel Division; the superintendent and assistant superintendents, Army Nurse Corps, office of the Surgeon General, and the principal chief nurse of Walter Reed Hospital.

Formation of the board is especially timely because of the prospective number of promotions soon to be made in the Army Nurse Corps. Only one assistant superintendent is to be named, to succeed Capt. Edna Beyrer, at Ft. Sam Houston, who retires 30 June for physical disability. However, due to Army expansion the present 66 chief nurses are to be increased to 80 by the end of the present fiscal year, making 14 new promotions to the grade of first lieutenant. There are now 817 nurses (second lieutenants) in the Army Nurse Corps. This number is to be increased to 949 by the end of the fiscal year.

**Diesel in the Navy**—The Navy's three new fleet tugs embody several new departures in Marine engineering, according to an article in the March *Diesel Progress*. The three tugs, the Navajo, Seminole and Cherokee, built at the Staten Island plant of Bethlehem Steel Company, developed more than 15 knots initial runs. Four 12-cylinder, two-cycle, V-type, General Motors diesel engines propel each vessel. Each of the four engines develops 950 horsepower at 750 rpm. A construction precedent was broken, states the article, by adopting the four engines to the turning of a single propeller, through an electric drive. Each of the engines has its own generator and motor. One or two of the motors are sufficient to propel the vessel at fair speed, leaving the other engines available if necessary to generate power to supplement that furnished by the auxiliary plant, for the handling of heavy loads, such as the electric towing engine.

Each tug is 205 feet long, has a beam of 38.5 feet and a draft of 14.25 feet. Each mounts a gun forward of and below the wheelhouse.

**Chemical Warfare Service**—Twenty-four enlisted men of the Chemical Warfare Service have been transferred in their present grades to duty with various Air Corps units. One staff sergeant and six privates first class were ordered to the 3rd Wing, at Barksdale Field, La.; one sergeant, three privates first class and three privates were transferred to the 2nd Wing, Langley Field, Va.; three privates first class and three privates were detailed to the 1st Wing, at March Field, Calif., and one sergeant and three privates first class went to the 2nd Air Base, Mitchel Field, N. Y.

Two educational order contracts were awarded this week by Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson to an Onalaska, Wash., lumber company for the account of the Chemical Warfare Service. The first, in the amount of \$283,960, was for charcoal and related items; and the second, for \$61,627.50, was for whetstone and related items.

**Cavalry**—Tables of organization for the antitank platoons recently ordered set up in each brigade of the First Cavalry Division will duplicate those of similar platoons in the two new corps reconnaissance regiments—the 4th and 6th Cavalry Regiments. The tables tentatively call for one officer and 33 men in each platoon. The two mortar platoons also to be set up in the First Division will have 37 men each.

For supply and administrative purposes, one antitank and one mortar platoon will be attached to the headquarters company of each of the two brigades in the First Cavalry Division, as stated in the 24 Feb. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The greater part of the personnel for the four new units is being obtained from the Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, Kansas.

The antitank platoon will be equipped with six of the new 37mm antitank guns. The mortar platoon will have six of the new 81mm mortars. Prime movers for the antitank guns will be scout cars, and the four-man crew of the scout car will man the accompanying gun. Thus the car and gun unit is an effective fighting combination both while in motion and while at rest.

The antitank platoon will have one staff sergeant, four sergeants, seven corporals and 26 privates first class and privates. Twenty-four of these men will be in the car and gun units—four to each car. Each car has a squad leader, a driver, a gunner and an assistant gunner.

In each mortar platoon will be a staff sergeant, three sergeants, six corporals, nine privates first class and 18 privates. Of the 27 men in the sixth and seventh grades, 21 will have specialist's ratings, seven as fourth class specialists, six as fifth class specialists and eight as sixth class specialists.

**Antarctica Discovery Celebrated**—The centenary celebration of the discovery of the continent of Antarctica in February 1840 by Hubert Wilkes while in command of an American exploring expedition was held in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Feb., under auspices of the American Philosophical Society. Among the U. S. Navy officers presenting papers at the symposium were Capt. G. S. Bryan, Capt. Harold E. Saunders and Comdr. Edward L. Ellsberg, USNR.

**Military and Naval Observers in Warring Areas**—The Army and Navy does not at this time have any official observers as such with the nations now at war. It will be recalled that before we entered the World War a number of official observers sat with both of the factions at war. Now, however, it seems that such lessons as can be gleaned are being gathered by the military and naval attaches accredited to the various nations.

At London the Army is represented by Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles, USA; Col. Martin F. Scanlon, CWS, (for air); Maj. Samuel A. Greenwell, Cav.; Maj. George C. McDonald, GS (for air); Maj. Rene R. Studler, OD; and Capt. G. Bryan Conrad, FA. Representing the Navy in London are Capt. A. G. Kirk, Naval Attache and also naval attache for air; Comdr. N. R. Hitchcock, and Lt. Comdr. W. B. Ammon. Comdr. G. W. Nelson (CC) is stationed at London but is also accredited to France, Italy, Germany and The Netherlands.

Army representatives at Paris are Col. Horace H. Fuller, CWS; Lt. Col. Summer Waite, Inf.; Capt. Robert A. Schow, Inf.; Capt. Max S. Johnson, CE, and Capt. John N. Sterling, AC. The Navy has the following officers at Paris: Capt. E. S. Stone; Comdr. C. D. Glover, Jr. (accredited also to Portugal); Lt. Comdr. R. H. Hillenkoetter, (accredited also to Spain and Portugal); Lt. C. G. DeKay, (SC), (accredited also to Italy, England, Germany and The Netherlands); Lt. Comdr. Lucien Ragonnet; and Lt. F. X. Forest (CO), (accredited also to England, The Netherlands, and Italy).

In Berlin are the following Army officers: Col. Bernard R. Peyton, GS; Maj. William D. Hohenthal, GS; Maj. Arthur W. Vanaman, AC; Capt. Richard C. Partidge, FA, and Capt. John R. Lovell, CAC. The Navy is represented by Comdr. A. E. Schrader, and Lt. Comdr. P. E. Pihl, the latter being also accredited to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and The Netherlands, and by Lt. Comdr. E. R. Durgin, who is in addition accredited to The Netherlands.

In the Northern war area the Army is represented in Finland by Maj. George E. Huthsteler, GS, and Capt. Robert M. Losey, AC, while the Navy has no resident representative. At Moscow the Army is represented by Capt. Ivan D. Yeaton, FA, and the Navy has no resident representative.

In the Far Eastern warring countries the Army is represented in China by Maj. William Magee, FA, Maj. David D. Barrett, Inf., and Capt. Frederick P. Menon, FA. Also available for work with the Peking embassy are the following language students: Capt. Carl Mattice, Inf., Capt. Edward J. McNodly, Cav., Capt. Reynolds Condon, FA, Capt. Paul L. Freeman, Inf., and Lt. Edwin M. Cahill, Cav. In China for the Navy are Comdr. H. E. Overesch, USN; Maj. G. A. Williams, USMC, and Maj. J. M. McGugh, USMC. In Japan for the Army are Lt. Col. Harry I. T. Creswell, GS, and Capt. Robin B. Pape, CAC, and for the Navy Lt. Comdr. H. B. Smith-Hutton, Lt. (jg) Stephen Jurika, and Lt. Comdr. D. J. McCallum. Also available for duty with the Military Attache in Tokyo are the following Army officers who are in Japan as language students: Capt. Kai E. Rasmussen, CAC; Capt. Eric H. F. Svensson, Cav.; Capt. C. Stanton Babcock, Cav.; Capt. William J. Verbeck, Inf., Capt. Stuart Wood, FA, Capt. Frank D. Merrill, Cav., Lt. Joseph K. Dickey, Inf., Lt. Dana W. Johnston, Cav., and Lt. Archibald W. Stuart, Inf.

In countries not at war but in a very valuable position for observation are many other service officers. At Budapest is Lt. Col. Henry B. Cheadle, GS, USA, and at Bucharest is Maj. John P. Ratay, OD, USA. Both the Army and Navy are represented at Rome with Col. George H. Paine, FA, and Maj. Jack C. Hodgson, AC, for the Army, and Capt. T. C. Kinkaid, Comdr. P. M. Thornton, and Comdr. J. B. Sykes for the Navy, with Capt. Kinkaid being accredited also to Yugoslavia. Col. John N. Greely, FA, represents the Army at Madrid, while the Navy has Comdr. B. H. Wyatt, who is also accredited to Portugal. At Berne Lt. Col. Barnwell R. Legge, Inf., represents the Army, while Lt. Col. Robert D. Brown, GS, is at Brussels. Capt. Monroe Kelly, USN, represents the Navy at The Hague, and Capt. J. A. Gade, USNR, represents the Navy at Brussels. Maj. Walter L. Kluss, GS, is at Istanbul for the Army.

**Marine Corps**—Thomas Holcomb, Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, was sworn in as a permanent major general of that corps on 5 March by Col. A. A. Vandegrift, assistant to the commandant. General Holcomb takes permanent rank from 1 Oct. 1939.

General Holcomb left Washington 7 March for Parris Island, S. C., where he will spend a week inspecting the 3rd and 4th Defense Battalions and new construction at the post. Following his inspection, General Holcomb will leave with Mrs. Holcomb for a week's leave in Florida.

The tentative assignments of Marine Corps officers published in the recent issues of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL contain a number of details to the new 4th Defense Battalion, most of which will become effective when various schools and their classes

in June. That battalion has been recruited to enlisted strength, but only a cadre of officers have been assigned to it.

Present plans call for retention of the 4th Defense Battalion at Parris Island, S. C., but the 3rd Defense Battalion now at that post is to go very soon to Pearl Harbor, T. H. The 1st and 2nd Defense Battalions will remain on the West Coast.

**Ordnance Department**—It was announced this week by Secretary of War Woodring, that the government of Brazil has purchased 90 guns from surplus property of the War Department to supplement the defenses of that country. This sale follows closely upon conversations carried on during the recent interchange of visits between the Chiefs of Staff of the United States Army and the Brazilian Army. The guns involved in the transaction are of 6-inch caliber and were procured from the British government immediately following the World War. Since that time the War Department has adopted the 155-mm gun as standard equipment of that type for the U. S. Army. The inclusion of a 6-inch weapon in its equipment would, therefore, entail the development of special shells and thus complicate the procurement and supply of ammunition and maintenance material. Due to these factors, their use by the United States Army has not been considered advisable from an economic and tactical viewpoint, and they have been held in storage at Aberdeen Proving Ground since 1919. The Brazilian Government purchased the guns "as is" and "where is." Renovation will be necessary.

Four educational orders were awarded this week by the Ordnance Department, one for cartridge cases, one for shell machining, and two for telescope mounts.

**Inspector General's Department**—Maj. Gen. Virgil L. Peterson, newly appointed Inspector General of the Army, arrived in Washington this week to take over his new duties. General Peterson formerly was on duty as Chief of Staff of the Sixth Corps Area, Chicago.

General Peterson was born in Kentucky in 1882, where he attended public schools, and was graduated from Center College in 1902. He has graduated from the following Army schools: U. S. Military Academy, 1908; Engineer School, 1910; honor graduate Command and General Staff School, 1925; Army War College, 1933. He has been the Assistant Commandant of the Engineer School and was an instructor at the Command and General Staff School from 1925 to 1929. He has been the District Engineer in charge of River and Harbor work at Los Angeles, Calif.; Providence, Rhode Island; and Detroit, Michigan.

During the world war General Peterson commanded officers' training camps at Petersburg, Va., and at Fort Humphreys, Va., where he was responsible for the training of approximately 3,000 officers and 20,000 enlisted men. It was during this period that General Peterson completely revised and greatly improved the system of training of officer candidates, with a saving of time and greatly increased efficiency. For this work he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. During his Army career General Peterson has been in actual command of troops for approximately nineteen years. During his tour of duty in Hawaii as Commander of the 3d Combat Engineers and as Division and Department Engineer, he made the plans for a complete system of military roads which adds greatly to the defensive strength of the Islands.

**Finance Department**—Twenty-five Reserve and National Guard officers from all parts of the United States reported at the Finance School, Camp Holabird, Md., on 5 March for a 12-week course of instruction in finance procedure. The course will be similar to that given Regular Army officers detailed into the Finance Department.

**Army Medical Department**—A change to AR 615-15 will be issued in a few days, radically altering the promotion system for enlisted men of the Army Medical Department. Two major changes are being made. All NCO's will be divided into two groups—hospital and administrative, and tactical. Provision will be made for appointment of NCO's to temporary grades, a step which now can be made only in time of war or national emergency, and for the period of such emergency. This latter step is designed to enable filling of existing vacancies due to expansion without lowering the present high standards for permanent appointments.

First change occurs in paragraph 2 of the regulation. It prescribes the tactical group as including men attached to medical regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops (including veterinary troops), separate companies and unit detachments. The hospital and administrative group includes all others. To section b of the paragraph, the following is added: "The War Department may in peacetime authorize temporary warrants to meet the needs of peacetime expansion when vacancies occur which should be filled promptly but cannot be filled from existing eligibility lists. Such appointment may continue for a period of 2 years. The individual holding a temporary peacetime warrant should during this 2-year period convert it into a permanent warrant by competing in and passing satisfactorily the examination conducted for permanent warrant in that grade. Those failing to qualify for appointment to grade on a permanent warrant will revert to the permanent grade held prior to the temporary appointment. In computing the results of examination held under those conditions the appointing authority may give credits not to exceed 20 per cent for duty performed under temporary appointment."

Changes to paragraph 5, governing appointing authorities, provide for appointment of master, technical and staff sergeants of both tactical and hospital and administration groups by the Surgeon General, as is now done for these grades. Sergeants, medical and dental service, in the hospital and administration group will be appointed by the commanding officer of Carlisle, Army Medical Center or a general hospital, if the man is at any of those stations, and by the Corps Area Surgeon at all other posts. Sergeants, veterinary service, will be appointed in all cases by the Corps Area surgeon.

Sergeants, medical and dental and veterinary, in the tactical group will be appointed by the commanding officer of their regiment, battalion, company, troop, etc.

Paragraph 8c of the regulation, prescribing examination subjects and weights to be given, has been greatly expanded, to include for the first time, veterinary subjects, and to divide those to be given applicants for appointments to the first three grades, tactical, from those to be given applicants for appointments to the first three grades, hospital and administration.

Medical department personnel officers are now studying means by which the existing medical and dental eligible lists can be divided into six lists—three for tactical appointments and three for hospital and administration appointments.



### 9th Cavalry Horse Show

The 9th Cavalry, stationed at the Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., held its annual horse show on the last day of February. The program was opened with appropriate music rendered in a most pleasing manner by the 9th Cavalry Band, under the leadership of Warrant Officer John Clarke.

The first number on the program was a jumping class for privates of the 9th Cavalry. The course was to include not less than nine nor more than fourteen jumps with a maximum height of three feet six inches and a spread of not over six feet. Eliminating competitions had reduced the entries in this class to nineteen, all of whom had clean performances at the end of the semi-finals. Three "jump-offs" were necessary to determine the winner, and then it had to be decided on time over the course and not on faults. The winners were 1st, Pvt. Vincent Bell, F Tr.; 2nd, Pvt. William Harris, E Tr.; 3rd, Pfc. James Colt, Hq. Tr.; 4th, Pvt. Russell B. Turner, E Tr.; 5th, Pvt. Green Blassingill, MG. Tr.; 6th, Pvt. Thomas Houston, F Tr.

The second event was a Mounted Wrestling contest and in this particular instance it could hardly be classified as a May-Day lawn party game. It was everyone for himself with the thought foremost in the mind of all contestants that he would be eliminated if his horse stepped out of the ring (a five-sided enclosure made by placing five sixteen-foot jumping bars on the ground) or for falling off, being unseated from his horse or one of his feet touching the ground. No holds were barred and friendship ceased, figuratively speaking, with the first sound of the whistle.

At first the horses were so thick that a soldier could not fall off even had he tried to but this was all changed in a very short space of time. In apparently nothing flat there remained but two gladiators, each bent on defending the honor of his particular Troop. With admirable cooperation from his horse the event was won by Corp. John E. Holmes of E Troop, with Pfc. Samuel Gregory of F Troop as runner up.

The third event was a jumping class for the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment and it is desired to emphasize the point that the performance was worthy of the effort of any group of jump riders. On the third jump-off some of the obstacles had been raised to four foot six and they were still going clean. The class was won by Corp. Roosevelt Harding, F Tr.; 2nd, Corp. John E. Holmes, E Tr.; 3rd, Corp. Henry McGill, E Tr.; 4th, Corp. Calvin Johnson, E Tr.

The fourth event was the so-called Musical Chair contest, only in this case they used stools. The rules are familiar to everyone, except in this instance two or three stools were removed at a time which afforded ample opportunity to stand every time the music stopped. The event was won by Pvt. Jessie W. Haggans of F Troop. Haggans, who is a big tall, lanky fellow was riding a small polo pony and when the droning music no longer droned and there was but one competitor against him, he merely reached down while on his horse, picked up the stool and put it under him as he slid to the ground on the opposite side of his mount from his adversary. The remaining places went to Pfc. James Cotton, Hq. Tr.; 3rd, Pvt. Harvey I. Brown, F Tr.; 4th, Pvt. Thomas A. Thompson, Hq. Tr.

The fifth class was the Military Seat and Good Hands class for privates of the 9th Cavalry, in their first enlistment. They had to show their mounts at a walk, trot and gallop, on both hands and then ride the other fellow's horse. It was a real inspiration to see how well these soldiers rode, some of whom had never been on a horse before they enlisted in the service. The winners were in the following places: 1st, Pvt. Jack P. Bean, F Tr.; 2nd, Pvt. Leslie J. Scott, F Tr.; 3rd, Pvt. Trellis S. Stanford, E Tr.; 4th, Pvt. Oranzel Fleming, E Tr.; 5th, Pvt. Elmer N. Hammond, F Tr.; 6th, Pvt. Kreason B. Frazier, E Tr.

The sixth event furnished the thrills of the evening. As per the official program it was a Balloon Busting contest. The

entries consisted of seven teams of six men each and each team represented one of the Academic Division stables. Each contestant wore a football helmet, to the top of which was attached an inflated toy balloon. These balloons were all the same color for a particular team, with a different color for each team, the better to distinguish between friend and foe... shall we say? The official weapon authorized in this contest was a piece of heavy cardboard, two or three inches wide and perhaps eighteen inches long. The combat directive was simple... bust the other fellow's balloon and the surviving color would be declared the winner.

Each team captain marshaled his forces. Sharp terse orders were given. Flank patrols galloped into the night. The atmosphere was tense. They awaited the zero hour, these forty-two bloodthirsty gladiators of the tan bark. They were on their toes, ready to charge with the first foot of the whistle, eager to make the first kill, or bust to be technically correct. In the general melee that followed it is feared that many of the soldiers went color blind because it seemed to be quite the thing to make a pass at any balloon whenever and wherever it might appear. The soldiers were on their horses and off their horses. They would duck their heads, guard with their arms, elbows, feet and legs until some of them would make a professional shadow boxer look like a wooden Indian outside of a cigar store... but the while the balloons were popping and each pop scored a bust for some soldier until... well the contest was won midst thunderous applause by Pvt. Charlie A. Wilkerson of E Troop and for Stable No. 1. 2nd place went to Pvt. Harvey Johnson, E Tr., Stable No. 2, while Pfc. James E. Korry, F Tr., from Stable No. 9 placed 3rd.

Money prizes were given in all events with ribbons added in the equestrian classes. A large silver cup was presented to the winner of the Military Seat and Good Hands class by the retired 9th Cavalry soldiers residing in Junction City. All who attended are indebted to the personnel of the 9th Cavalry for a most enjoyable evening.

### Golf Season at Maxwell

Maxwell Field, Ala.—Now that the weather has moderated, Maxwell Field's difficult 18 hole course has commenced what is expected to be its most successful season of play. Activity has been restricted on it for the past two months due to the "unusual winter."

Maj. Orvil A. Anderson, AC, USA, chairman of the flying field's golf committee, stated that the revamping of the first four holes on the outgoing nine had been completed recently. He said the change was necessitated because the holes fringed the flying field and were hazardous to pilots landing their airplanes.

It has resulted in beautification of the layout particularly in the vicinity where the changes have been effected. Hundreds of trees have been planted and four new, built up, well trapped rolling greens constructed. The four new holes were designed by Maj. Gus Shea, one of the air-drome's low handicap golfers.

Mr. Curdy Byrd, who has been pro and greenskeeper at Maxwell Field since 1933 will continue in this capacity during the current year.

Mark McLain of Montgomery is Byrd's assistant at Maxwell. Mose "Pokey" Pratt is caddy master of the 150 negro bag totes who are checked in and out daily.

The flying field's course record is held by Capt. Ken Rogers who fired a blistering 66—six under perfect figures—on January 4, 1940. Mrs. Ralph A. Snively holds the ladies record—80.

Major George S. Deaderick, Quartermaster Corps and Capt. Rogers are in charge of the course which is operated by the Officers' Club. The ladies golf committee consists of Mrs. Snively and Mrs. Max F. Schneider.

Maxwell Field's enlisted personnel are authorized to use the course and are encouraged to play. Their committee is Master Sergeants Thomas V. Burns, Elza L. Higbie, Harry E. Lawrence and Technical Sergeant John C. Hrivnak.

Weekly tournaments are to be started

about March 15; they are to be blind bogey, blind hole, poker and medal play affairs. The ladies also have a weekly tournament every Tuesday afternoon.

### First Corps Area News

Nor sleet, nor snow, nor dark of night prevented Air Reserve Officers of New England from turning out on the evening of 4 March en masse for an appointment to hear Horace T. Cahill, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, deliver a timely and interesting discourse on his service as a war-time airplane pilot and the responsibilities of citizenship.

The Air Reserve Officers of New England meet regularly at the Lenox Hotel in Boston in a patriotic spirit for the purpose of professional self-improvement and form an important segment in the backlog of national defense.

Detailed arrangements for the meeting were made by Capt. Raymond Palmer, who is state representative, from Braintree, Massachusetts.

The Military Intelligence Reserve Officers will meet at the Brunswick Hotel in Boston on 13 March. These meetings are preceded by a dinner, and considering the small number of Military Intelligence Reserve Officers, the attendance is extremely good.

Col. Charles L. Scott, GSC, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, in the First Corps Area, has been addressing many civic clubs during the past few weeks. Colonel Scott has some motion pictures of the 7th Mechanized Cavalry Brigade and these, coupled with his experiences with that unit, have made him a much sought after speaker.

### Boston Army Base

Col. Frederick F. Black, Inf., the President of the West Point Examining Board, announced that 105 applicants for admission to the Military Academy reported at the Army Base to appear before the Board. Arrangements were made for quartering and rationing the applicants at the Base.

### Ft. McKinley, Me.

Intensive recruit training is the order of the day for practically all organizations. The Panama Detachment Batteries and the 68th Batteries are beginning to reap the reward for their strenuous labors. That is, batteries are rapidly becoming well-disciplined and skilled units, although there is much yet to be done.

Two new officers arrived this week, both for the 68th. The arrivals are: 2nd Lt. Cecil G. Lebrun, CA-Res, and 2nd Lt. William Hogarth, CA-Res.

In the athletic contest of the week, "H" Battery of the 68th surprised Batteries "F" and "G" by bringing a strong basketball team on the court to defeat them in hard fought close games.

### Ft. Preble, Me.

Orders have been received at this station from the Commanding General, Fourth Corps Area, placing 2nd Lt. Zebulon L. Strickland, Jr., CA-Res, on active duty with the 8th Coast Artillery, effective 3 March 1940. Lieutenant Strickland's home address is: Forest Lake Road, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

### Ft. Logan to Get 18th Engrs.

Ft. Logan, Colo.—A survey is now being made of all buildings at this post with a view to properly housing the troops of the 18th Engineers who are due to come here for permanent station after the conclusion of the Third Army maneuvers.

The 18th Engineers, under command of Lt. Col. D. D. Elliott, has been stationed at Ft. Devens, Mass. It will take part in the Third Army maneuvers reporting at Ft. Benning, Ga., early in April to help make up the Corps troops for the IV Corps. At the conclusion of the maneuvers the 18th Engineers, instead of returning to Ft. Devens will come to Ft. Logan for permanent station.

Fort Logan lies on a site selected in 1887 by Lt. General Sheridan, ten miles south of Denver and three miles west of the suburb of Englewood. The post is situated in rolling country. Only a few miles away are the Rocky Mountains, filling the western horizon magnificently, stretching away on north and south to a seeming infinity.

The central buildings of the post are built around a wide parade, on an eleva-

ted part of the reservation. Main buildings and quarters are of brick and have recently been extensively altered and renovated under W.P.A. projects.

The post of Fort Logan was originally planned to be garrisoned by cavalry, infantry and artillery. Between 1887 and 1909, various units of the 2d, 7th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 23d, 25th and 29th Regiments of Infantry and of the 2d, 5th and 6th Regiments of Cavalry composed the garrison. From 1909 to 1922 the post was a recruit depot. From 1922 to 1927 the 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry, formed the garrison.

Since 1927, when the 2d Engineers were ordered to Ft. Logan from Ft. Sam Houston, this has been an Engineer post. Present plans, calling for transfer of the 18th Engineers to Ft. Logan, will apparently continue this.

Ft. Logan has the official facilities usual on an army post—quartermaster commissary, post exchange, hospital. It is about 18 miles from Fitzsimons General Hospital. Recreational facilities include an excellent golf course, tennis courts, ice skating rink, baseball diamond, gymnasium and theater. Within a few miles are many mountain parks and lakes, facilities for swimming and fishing, and for all winter sports.

Ft. Logan is a mile above sea level, and the climate is clear, dry and bracing. There are only a few days in the year on which the sun does not shine.

### Ft. Sill Host to Legion Comdr.

Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, visited Fort Sill, Okla., Wednesday afternoon, 28 Feb. Jimmy Tones, of Fort Sill, and Sixth District Commander, with other officers of Fort Sill, accompanied the National Commander on a tour of the Post.

The Harold H. Bateman Post of the American Legion at Fort Sill gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Kelly in the Balloon Company barracks Mess Hall at Post Field which was filled to capacity with Legionnaires.

After the dinner Mr. Kelly was escorted to the highschool auditorium at Lawton, Okla., where a large crowd awaited him for his address.

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IT was Diplomatic Day at Fort Myer yesterday when the next to the last of the weekly Friday "Rides" was given in compliment to the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the ladies of their families.

After the exhibition, Col. and Mrs. Patton welcomed personally the visitors, receiving them in the Hop Hall, where two charmingly arranged tea tables were presided over by the wives of officers stationed at Fort Myer, and at the far-end of which dancing was enjoyed to the music of the post orchestra.

There is to be a thrilling horse show 20 March, when championships for the winter series will be awarded at 7.45 P.M., in the exhibition hall.

Col. and Mrs. H. J. Wild, Seattle, Wash., are spending two months travelling in Mexico, after spending the holidays with their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Stanley T. B. Johnson, of Evansville, Indiana. They will return to Seattle about 1 May.

Mrs. Stanley Johnson has returned from a week's visit in Chicago at the home of Mrs. Samuel Havens to attend the wedding of Miss Jeanette Havens and Mr. John Bodfish on Feb. 10 at which she was matron of honor.

Mrs. William R. Smedberg, President of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Army Relief Society, will hold the annual meeting of the branch at her residence, 1810 Wyoming Avenue, on Friday morning, 15 March, at 10:30 o'clock.

The meeting is open to all those who are interested.

Alexander H. Naylor, son of Brig. Gen. Wm. K. Naylor, Ret. and Mrs. Naylor, is now attending the Thompson Homestead School, fourteen miles from Charlottesville, Va., at Free Union.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Edison were dinner guests Thursday evening of the Belgian Ambassador and the Countess van der Straten-Ponthoz at the Embassy.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Edison spoke over a nation-wide radio hook-up, being interviewed as to the duties and pleasures of a Cabinet member's wife in the National Capital.

The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold Stark, and Mrs. Stark are spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. E. W. Semans at her home in Windwood, Pa. They expect next week-end to have guests at their pleasant home atop Observatory Hill.

Mrs. Thomas Holcomb expects to accompany Maj. Gen. Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, on his inspection trip to Parris Island.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Benjamin M. Bailey Tuesday evening.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John A. Schofield entertained the other afternoon in compliment to Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Webb, with Mrs. Felix X. Gyax, Mrs. Robert

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

L. Fleming, and Mrs. H. C. Copeland assisting the host and hostess.

Miss Mildred King, daughter of Vice Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King, of Washington, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. Edward B. Hempstead, USA, and Mrs. Hempstead at West Point, who also have as their house guests, Capt. and Mrs. William Vestal, of Fort Hancock, Mrs. Hempstead and Miss King are sisters.

Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig, wife of Colonel Kunzig, of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is a guest at the Hotel Martinique in Washington, D. C., as are Lt. Col. Carl C. Terry, of Portsmouth, Va., and Colonel and Mrs. J. M. Willis, of Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

"Personal Appearance" is the next dramatic production to be put on at Quantico. Mrs. Arthur D. Challacombe is directing and Lt. Comdr. John W. Jamison is production manager.

Mrs. Frederick A. Ramsey, jr., will be the leading lady and some others in the cast are Miss Mariclaire Hall, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. William Carvel Hall, and Miss Jane Price, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. E. Hayden Price, who are to make their initial appearances on the stage.

Mrs. Walter J. Stuart, Mrs. Victor H. Krulak, and Mrs. Robert S. Viall are also in the cast as are Capt. Sidney S. Wade, Lt. John E. Bell and Lt. Burnette A. Kempson. There will be two night performances with tentative dates chosen for 12 and 13 April, and after the last a supper and dance at the Officers' Club.

A buffet supper party was given the other evening at Quantico by Comdr. John R. White (MC), and Mrs. White, who gathered at their quarters Comdr. Joseph L. Schwartz (MC), and Mrs. Schwartz, Comdr. and Mrs. Francis W. Carll, Maj. and Mrs. J. Duncan Waller, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ray W. Hayworth.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Philip H. Torrey, Col. and Mrs. Arch F. Howard, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John W. Jamison and Maj. and Mrs. Theodore H. Cartwright were guests entertained at dinner the other evening by Maj. and Mrs. Reginald H. Ridgley at their quarters at Quantico.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield, who are soon to leave Washington, were given a farewell compliment in the form of a tea-dance at the Army and Navy Country Club by members of the Quartermaster Corps.

Bridging the change incident to the replacing of Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Bosch, as Chief of Finance, by Col. Howard K. Loughry, which will take place next month, a complimentary party given for both was that held at the Army and Navy Country Club, when Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edwin J. O'Hara and Maj. and Mrs. William T. Johnson entertained there the other evening, with a very large company of fellow officers and their wives as guests.

Maj. Jack C. Hodgson, AC, USA, who is assistant military attache of the U. S. Embassy in Rome, is sailing for this country next month and will go to the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Fld., Ala., for duty.

His place in Rome will be taken by Capt. William C. Bentley, Jr., and he and Mrs. Bentley sailed this past week for Italy.

Col. Lester D. Baker, USA, Military Attache of the U. S. Embassy in Buenos Aires, is sailing from South America 14 March to return to this country.

His post at Buenos Aires will be filled by Maj. Mark A. Divine, who has been on temporary duty in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff in Washington. Major and Mrs. Divine and their daughters, the Misses Helen and Nancy Di-

(Continued on Next Page)



MISS KATHLEEN PATRICIA NYE

whose engagement to Cadet Stanton Thomas Smith, jr., was recently announced by her parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Elwood S. Nye, VC, USA.

### Weddings and Engagements

MISS Patricia Hurley, daughter of the former Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick Hurley and granddaughter of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Wilson, has chosen for her wedding with Dr. Henry B. Gwynn, as her attendants, Dr. Gwynn's sister, Mrs. Louise Tunure, for matron of honor, Miss Ruth Hurley, her sister, for maid of honor, and another younger sister, Mary, for flower girl. The ceremony will be held 12 April.

Dr. Gwynn will have as his best man his brother, Mr. William C. Gwynn, Jr. Dr. Gwynn is the son of Dr. and Mrs. William C. Gwynn of Georgetown. He is a graduate of Georgetown University and will be married by Dr. Arthur A. O'Leary, president of the university.

The ceremony will take place at noon at Belmont, in the beautiful blue room of the old mansion. A reception will follow and the company will number some four hundred guests, recruited from near-by Virginia neighbors, Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis.

Miss Hurley will make a beautiful bride in a gown of ivory satin, the same color tone as the exquisite antique rose point veil which has been an heirloom serving many generations of brides in the family of the bridegroom, and which will be draped from the shoulders, falling as a long court train. Over her face she will wear illusion, and she will carry an ivory prayer book, the one carried by her great grandmother, Mary Wilson, mother of Admiral Wilson, as a bride.

Orange blossoms from the groves of Florida will be flown to the bride by plane to reach her by her wedding morning.

After their honeymoon trip, Dr. Gwynn will bring his bride back to Georgetown to make their home. They have rented a furnished house to serve temporarily while house hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurley are at present residing in the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Thomas in Georgetown, but they are leaving 1 April for Belmont their place in Leesburg, Va., where the wedding will take place.

Maj. William Rosser Wilson, USA-Ret. and Mrs. Wilson of 430 South Swall Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dolly Evans Wilson, to Lt. Ellis Edmund Wilhoit, Jr., CE, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wilhoit of Champaign, Ill.

Miss Wilson is truly an army girl, her father being one of five brothers of

Greenville, N. C., who are all officers in the army. They are: Col. Durward Saunders Wilson (USMA 1910) Inf.; Lt. Col. Frank Wiley Wilson, MC; Lt. Col. Bascom Lee Wilson, MC (Flight Surgeon); Maj. William Rosser Wilson, Ret. (USMA 1916); Maj. Carlisle Brittanila Wilson, (USMA 1917), Inf. Miss Wilson was graduated from the Beverly Hills High School and was outstanding in leadership and scholarship, a member of the Sealbearers, graduating with the golden seal of the California Scholarship Federation on her diploma. She graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles in February, receiving her degree in the School of Education and an Elementary Credential from the California State Board of Education. She was prominent on the Westwood Campus, belonging to the Pi Beta Phi, social sorority; the honorary journalism sorority, Upsilon Alpha Sigma; member of the Senior Board and a member of Guidon, honorary military auxiliary to Scabbard and Blade. Miss Wilson has chosen her parents' anniversary—31 May—as the date and the All Saints' Episcopal Church in Beverly Hills as the place. The wedding will be a military one. The bridesmaids will be sorority sisters of the bride and the groomsmen will be West Point classmates—1937—of the bridegroom. The Rev. Henry Clarke Smith, pastor of the Episcopal Church, Riverside, Calif., will officiate.

Lieutenant Wilhoit is at present on War Department detail at the University of California at Berkeley, from which institution in May he will receive his Master's Degree in Engineering. He met Miss Wilson while on a two year detail with the Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles. The future plans of the couple are a honeymoon trip to Mexico and then to the new station of duty.

Miss Doradelle Meredith donned an exquisite gown of white brocaded satin, 17 February 1940, to become the bride of Leslie R. Woodworth, of Cleveland, Ohio, at the Lafayette Drive residence of her parents, Maj. and Mrs. Evan K. Meredith, USA.

The ceremony was performed at four o'clock, the service being read by Chaplain John T. Axton, of Ft. McPherson, in the presence of a limited number of friends of the young couple.

Miss Betsey Bintz, of New York, cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor and only attendant and was becomingly gowned in a model of peach-colored lace with the tight bodice finished with a peplum. Her French turban was of Picasso blue with a brief nose veil. Her flowers were arranged in an old-fashioned shaded bouquet carrying out pastel shaded colors.

The bride entered with her father and was met at the altar by the groom and Hiram Van Buren, who was best man. She carried a sheaf of Easter lilies.

After the ceremony Maj. and Mrs. Meredith entertained at an informal reception at their home. Mr. Woodworth and his bride left for a wedding trip to Florida and will later go to Cleveland where they will reside. The bride traveled in a two-piece suit, with the top coat trimmed in beige fur.

Lt. Col. George Ralph Meyer, CAC, USA and Mrs. Meyer of Fort Leavenworth, Kans. announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Carroll Louise Meyer to Mr. William Earl Dickinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Turnbaugh Dickinson of Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Miss Meyer will be graduated from Kansas State College in May. Mr. Dickinson is graduate of Kansas University. The wedding will take place in June.

Lt. Comdr. Baylis F. Poe, USN-Ret. and Mrs. Poe announce the engagement of their daughter Marguerite Elkins (Peggy) to Lt. Malcolm Corsan Sutherland Brown, Royal Canadian Engineers, son of Brigadier and Mrs. Sutherland Brown of Victoria, B. C., the marriage to take place in England early in April.

At a beautiful ceremony at the Mark Hopkins hotel in San Francisco at 4 (Please turn to Page 634)

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## Posts and Stations

### ANNAPOLIS, MD.

5 March 1940

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown entertained at a musicale on Thursday night at the Superintendent's quarters at which Mr. J. J. Niles gave a recital of American folk music. On Friday, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Brown gave a dinner for Dr. James T. Baxter, 3rd, Pres. of Williams College, who came here to lecture to the Midshipmen of the first class.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Lt. Donald Thomas, USN, has just returned from the West Coast and is staying with her mother, Mrs. Douglas L. Howard.

Last night Comdr. Ralph Needham, an uncle of Mrs. Thomas, gave a party in her honor at his home on Revell Street.

Mrs. Knapp, wife of Lt. Comdr. Robert A. Knapp gave a kitchen shower last week for Mrs. Charles S. Walsh-Mr. Walsh, crew coach at the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Walsh lost their home by fire several weeks ago.

Mrs. Doyen, widow of Col. Chas. Doyen, USMC, has returned to Annapolis after spending several weeks with her brother and sister-in-law, Colonel and Mrs. Garland Fay at their home in Miami, Florida.

Mrs. Crandell, wife of Capt. Harry W. Crandell, USA, and their two children, have just arrived from Cheyenne, Wyo., and will visit Mrs. Crandell's mother, Mrs. Steiner, while Capt. Crandell is on temporary duty at Camp Holabird.

Lt. and Mrs. Wallace Miller were entertained at a supper party followed by bridge on Friday night given by Mrs. Miller's mother and brother and sister-in-law, Mrs. E. M. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Jackson, Jr., at their home on Franklin street.

Lt. and Mrs. T. C. Fauntz of Newport, spent the week-end with Lt. and Mrs. Fred J. Leatherman.

Count Rene de Saint Quentin, French Ambassador, was a guest at a luncheon at the Officers Club yesterday, later addressing the many women at Carvel Hall.

The hostesses for the tea which followed were: Mrs. Brainard M. Dobson, Mrs. William E. Thomas, Mrs. Gerald L. Schelky and Mrs. George G. Connelly, assisted by Mrs. Robert R. Crichton, Mrs. Alexander B. Cox, Mrs. L. A. Thackeray, Mrs. James G. Marshall, Mrs. William Sinton, Mrs. N. B. Kiergan, Mrs. Philip H. Ross, Mrs. John G. Blanche, Mrs. John H. Kaufman, Mrs. F. V. Rigler, Mrs. George E. Nold and Mrs. William H. Brockman.

### WEST POINT, N. Y.

8 March 1940

Many visitors are on the post to attend the afternoon and evening performances of the annual Hundredth Night Show presented by the Dialectic Society of the Corps of Cadets. The play "Time, Tide, and Assembly," was written by Cadet Henry Brewerton, of the first class, and the music was written by Cadets C. R. Aber, J. E. McAffe, G. Mayo, D. P. Yewell, R. L. Gidden, A. W. White and M. C. Klunk. The play was directed by Cadets J. M. Cole, Jr. and D. A. Baumer. Others responsible for the success of the performance are 1st Lt. Francis Resta who wrote the music for "A Hundred Days Until June" and is in charge of the Cadet Orchestra, Capt. Chandler P. Robbins, Officer in charge and Cadet R. E. Maxwell, president of the Dialectic Society.

A Hop sponsored by the Department of Modern Languages was held tonight at the Thayer-West Point Hotel for the Officers of the garrison and their wives. Col. and Mrs. William E. Morrison received the guests assisted by Maj. and Mrs. William E. Jenna. Col. and Mrs. Morrison have as their guest for ten days Mr. Harry Beach, of Englewood, N. J.

Mrs. T. J. J. Christian, wife of Lt. Col. Christian and their daughter Miss Peggy Christian are visiting this week in Washington as the guest of Lt. Col. Christian's brother-in-law and sister Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Preston.

Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander have as their guests this week end their son and daughter Mr. Roger G. Alexander, Jr., and Miss Ruth Alexander, also Miss Violet Rothwell, of Huntington, L. I. and Mr. Arthur Morgan, of Princeton.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Ryder have as their guests this week end Mrs. Douglas Greene, wife of Lt. Col. Greene and their daughter Miss Anne Greene, of Drexel Hill, Pa., and Miss Caldwell Smith, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. E. W. Smith, of Evanston, Ill. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fay B. Prickett and Miss Polly Prickett have as their guests for the week end Miss Frances Lewis, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Lewis, of Washington and Miss Peggy Roberts, of Pittsfield, Mass.

Week-end guests of Maj. and Mrs. Christian A. Schwarzwald are Mrs. Schwarzwald's brother-in-law and sister Dr. and Mrs. H. Herschel Strickler and their daughter, Miss Nancy Strickler, Mr. and Mrs. Barth De Vinney and Mrs. De Vinney's daughter Miss Tommy Kind, all of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Caroline Scowden, of Buffalo, N. Y. and niece of Lt. Col. Frank F. Scowden, of West Point.

Mrs. George S. Simonds, widow of the late

Maj. Gen. Simonds who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter Lt. and Mrs. William F. Ryan departed this week for her home in Washington. Mrs. Simonds was accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Normando A. Costello, wife of Capt. Costello, also of West Point, who will visit for a week as the guest of her mother and will be joined by Capt. Costello, Capt. and Mrs. Costello will depart from Washington and pass a month visiting Mrs. Costello's aunt Mrs. Francis Marshall, widow of the late Gen. Marshall, at St. Petersburg, Fla.

### BOSTON, MASS.

6 March 1940

The Army-Navy Women's Club met on Tuesday at the Kenmore Hotel. There was an exceptionally large attendance in spite of the weather. Mrs. Willard Helburn gave a most interesting talk on flower arrangement after the luncheon.

The Arlington Friends of the Drama will give one of their popular performances for the benefit of the Army Relief Society in the Boston Area on Saturday evening, March the ninth at 8:30 P.M., in the historic Officers' Club at Watertown Arsenal.

Mr. Edward L. Center of Arlington, well-known throughout New England as one of the leading authorities on Gilbert and Sullivan, is in charge of the production which the society has donated for the evening to this worthy charitable cause. Among the featured performers are Everett C. Gilman of Allston, character singer and well-known Gilbert and Sullivan star; Ernest Eames of Brattleboro, Vt., baritone soloist and professional light opera singer, formerly with the Philadelphia Symphony; Dr. David Kennedy, baritone, featured comedy character; Kathleen Kileoyne of Beverly, soprano, soubrette, formerly with the Philadelphia Symphony; Evelyn Cornet of Waban, well-known concert and radio soprano; Richard Robinson, baritone, church and radio singer; Miriam Hendricks Cahalin, character sketches, original writer, widely known throughout New England as a club entertainer; Leonard Wood, concert violinist, conductor of the Arlington Symphony Orchestra; Robert Rutledge, bass, church and radio singer. The cast includes Mrs. William A. Collier, wife of Major Collier of First Corps Area Headquarters at the Army Base.

The ticket sales, of which the entire amount goes for Army Relief, have been in charge of the Army ladies at the various posts: Corps Area Headquarters, Mrs. Robert L. Collins; Watertown Arsenal, Mrs. R. W. Case; Boston University, Mrs. Edward L. Hooper; Mass. Inst. of Tech., Mrs. C. Thomas-Stable; Harvard University, Mrs. H. D. Jay; Fort Banks, Mass., Mrs. Monte J. Hickok; 2nd Military Area, Mrs. Thomas J. Heavey; Mrs. R. F. Miller heads the committee in charge of the performance which is being held under the sponsorship of General and Mrs. James A. Woodruff.

Arrangements are being made for the West Point Dinner to be held at the Watertown Arsenal Officers' Club on 16 March. It was announced by the chairman of the committee that many officers from outlying posts had signified their intentions of being present. The 11th Coast Artillery orchestra from Fort H. G. Wright will furnish the music during the dinner.

The student Army officers attending Massachusetts Institute of Technology have scheduled a basket ball game with the student Navy officers who are attending the same school to be played Friday evening at the Harvard University court. Though several members of the team are not outstanding players, it was found in checking over the line-up that there are a few members of the Naval Academy and Military Academy squads of past years.

### LONG BEACH, CALIF.

3 March 1940

Admiral James O. Richardson, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Mrs. Richardson were the honored guests at a reception and cocktail party given yesterday afternoon by Dr. and Mrs. William B. Munroe of Pasadena in the Valley Hunt Club. Assisting Mrs. Munroe in receiving were Mesdames Arthur M. Clifford, Thomas Fleming, Jr., Edward C. Harwood, Joseph M. Hixon, Alexander B. Macbeth, Max Mason, Albert B. Ruddock and Archibald B. Young.

Among high ranking Naval officers and their wives invited to the affair were Admiral and Mrs. C. P. Snyder, Vice Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Pyc, Rear Admirals and Mesdames W. N. Vernon, W. L. Calhoun, Gilbert J. Rowell, Forde A. Todd and William Halsey, also Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, who came from San Francisco. It was followed by a dinner at the Athenaeum in Pasadena given by the California Institute of Technology and the California Institute Associates, with Admiral Richardson as one of the speakers of the evening.

Junior bachelor officers of the Navy were entertained this afternoon at a smartly appointed party arranged in Army-Navy Club by the Sunday Afternoons. This was the initial fete of its kind in Long Beach, the Sunday Afternoons having met heretofore

in Beverly Hills. Young women from Southern social organizations and schools comprise the committee, one of the members being Miss Helen Walbridge, of Tau Omicron Phi, Army and Navy sorority. Cocktails were served and dancing was the diversion.

"Life in Guam," an all-Navy program will be presented Tuesday afternoon in Coast Club when Officers' Wives Club meets with Mrs. Russell Willson presiding. Mrs. Spencer J. Higgins, wife of Capt. Higgins, will describe personal experiences and Mrs. Benjamin V. McCandlish, wife of Capt. McCandlish, will exhibit her paintings of Guam. Mrs. Wilson will preside over a luncheon preceding the afternoon meeting and Mrs. D. J. Sinnott is to have charge of the social tea at the conclusion of the program.

Wives of officers attached to USS Saratoga had luncheon Tuesday in Virginia Country Club, the party being in the nature of a farewell for Mrs. A. C. Read, wife of Capt. Read, who is being detached from the airplane carrier. Hostesses were Mesdames L. H. Hunt, C. M. Jett and D. Ketcham.

Lakewood Country Club was the setting for a jolly party in the solarium Tuesday attended by wives of officers attached to USS Colorado. The hostess committee included Mesdames D. H. Collins and S. S. Bowling.

### SAN DIEGO-CORONADO AREA

7 March 1940

Maj. Vernon E. Megee, USMC, and Mrs. Megee will preside at a dinner with covers marked for 25 on Saturday 9 March.

An outstanding party of the season will be the cocktail party to be given at the North Island Commissioned Officers' Mess on Saturday, 16 March, by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Calvin M. Stolter.

The monthly luncheon of the wives of officers attached to the submarine force will be an event of Tuesday, 12 March, at the North Island Club with wives of officers of the USS Seal acting as hostesses. In charge of arrangements are Mesdames K. G. Hensel, wife of the commanding officer of the Seal, David L. Welch, F. E. Brown, B. C. Hills, Paul Van Leunen, Jr., and Frank Shamer.

On Saturday, 9 March, the Submarine force has scheduled a no host dinner dance at the club. Lt. E. T. Sands is in charge.

A gay reunion dinner was given recently by Maj. Donald G. Oglesby, USMC, and Mrs. Oglesby for officers who had served with Maj. Oglesby in China, their wives, and a few other friends.

Joining the Oglesbys at their San Diego home for the evening were Comdr. and Mrs. A. L. Burleigh, Maj. and Mrs. R. D. Leach, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Letcher, Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Colley, Lt. and Mrs. W. J. Van Ryzin, Lt. and Mrs. Stanley W. Trachta, Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Gill and Lt. Thornton M. Hinkle.

Lt. Col. H. C. Major, USMC, and Mrs. Major were hosts 5 March at a cocktail party.

Comdr. Franklin P. Conger, USN-Ret., who has been ordered back to active service and is enroute to Bangkok to be naval attache, was taken ill and is a patient at the Naval hospital in San Diego. Comdr. Conger and Mrs. Conger will sail as soon as the officer is sufficiently recovered.

Mrs. J. A. Woodruff, wife of Maj. Gen. Woodruff of Boston, is again in Coronado visiting her daughter, Mrs. Francis J. Johnson.

Capt. Carson Roberts, USMC, and Mrs. Roberts entertained last Saturday night at the Commissioned Officers' Mess at a farewell dinner party for Mrs. J. M. Daley who left this week to join her husband, Capt. Daley, in Quantico.

### PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.

6 March 1940

The past week at Parris Island saw a number of delightful parties of all kinds.

On Thursday afternoon twenty ladies were the guests of Mrs. George F. Good and Mrs. Harold Roberts at a bridge luncheon at Mrs. Good's quarters.

The Officers' Club, decorated with a profusion of spring flowers, was the scene of a large cocktail party at which Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth Benner and Lt. (DC) and Mrs. Franklin were co-hosts. Following the party Captain and Mrs. Benner entertained a few friends for dinner at their home in Beaufort.

Major and Mrs. Culpepper likewise chose the Officers' Club for their gay supper party on Friday evening at which they entertained about fifty guests.

Mrs. James C. Breckenridge has returned to the Post after a visit in Savannah, Ga., where she was the guest of Mrs. Carl Espy and Mrs. Richard Williams.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Eric B. Hoag, (DC), have as their guest Mrs. Nannette Wells of New York City. On Saturday evening they entertained for Mrs. Wells at a charming buffet supper.

Capt. Gordon D. Hale (MC) and Mrs. William B. Hubbard gave a dinner party on Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. W. B. Potter, who is their guest.

Among those ladies absent from the Post at present are Mrs. Walter N. Flournoy who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Black-

wood at Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. Robert D. Heintz, Jr., who is in Washington, D. C. where she will spend a fortnight with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wright.

Many ladies from Parris Island attended the tour of the historic spots of Beaufort, sponsored on Thursday afternoon by the members of St. Helena's Episcopal Church, following the tour tea was served at the home of Mrs. Sheppard in Beaufort.

## Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

vine, have already left Washington and after a few visits will sail for the Major's new duty.

Maj. Thomas D. White now on duty in the office of the Chief of Air Corps is also scheduled for a new assignment and will probably leave next month for Rio de Janeiro, to act as attache at the U. S. Embassy to Brazil.

Capt. Robert M. Losey, USA, is spending some time in Washington before his departure for his new post at Helsinki, Finland.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Walter D. Dabney and Maj. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. Simmonds were joint hosts at a dinner complimenting Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Mrs. Williams the other night at the Army and Navy Club.

Capt. N. A. Costello arrived in Washington from West Point this past week to gather up his family, Mrs. Costello and children and to leave by motor Friday for Florida to spend a month's leave.

Capt. and Mrs. Costello will return to Washington to spend some time with her mother, Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, widow of Gen. Symons who has been with them in West Point for several weeks and just returned to her apartment at the Kennedy-Warren Saturday last.

Col. Arthur Heritage stationed in Washington, D. C. returned to his former post, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., as the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. B. A. Brackenbury last week. He was accompanied by his nephew, Mr. George Howell of Chicago. From Edgewood Arsenal, Col. Alexander Wilson went to Washington to visit Lt. Col. and Mrs. P. X. English.

Miss Betty Smith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Paul Smith, has returned to her parents' quarters at Shreveport, La., after a visit with Miss Marjorie Fisher, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. G. J. Fisher at Edgewood Arsenal.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. William D. Fleming, at Edgewood Arsenal, have with them for a long visit their nephew, Master Channing Verveck of Manlius, N. Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Pence have with them at Fort Belvoir, the former's mother, Mrs. William P. Pence, who has recently arrived from the home of another son, Capt. George D. Pence, and Mrs. Pence at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Crawford were recent dinner hosts at their quarters at Ft. Belvoir, entertaining before the hop at the Officers' Club, and having as guests Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ludson D. Worsham, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Pence and Capt. and Mrs. Paul W. Thompson.

Miss Patricia Henry, daughter of Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Henry will give a cocktail party on St. Patrick's Day.

Mrs. Frederick William Pennoyer, Jr., a member of the Army and Navy Chapter, D.A.R., and a brilliant speaker, will address the Chapter at its next meeting on Monday, 11 March at the Army and Navy Club, 17th and I Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. She has based her talk upon research work done by her husband, Commander Pennoyer, USN, when on a tour of inspection of the island of Sicily while he was the Assistant Naval Attache at the American Embassy in Rome, and has chosen for its title "Lest We Forget."

The meeting will be held at 2 P. M., but (Continued on Next Page)



### Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

is to be preceded by a luncheon at the Club for members of the Chapter and their guests.

Colonel and Mrs. Paul Stanley Bond have just returned from a trip through the Southland. They visited friends at Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville and Babson Park in Florida.

### Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 632)

o'clock on Thursday, 29 Feb., Mrs. Elizabeth Creighton, daughter of Mrs. Frank W. Harwood of Bronxville, N. Y., became the bride of Lt. Comdr. William Vincent Saunders, USN.

The bride who attended Sarah Lawrence college, returned on 21 Feb. from Honolulu where she has been making her home. Her only attendant at the wedding was Mrs. Frank Kurtz of March Field, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. E. C. Ewen served his brother officer as best man.

Following a small reception for the wedding party at the Mark Hopkins, the couple left on a wedding trip. They will be at home in Coronado after 15 March at 547 A Avenue.

Miss Vivian Hoover, daughter of Mrs. George H. Carls of Los Angeles and Dr. Emerson F. Hoover of San Diego, was married Sunday, 25 Feb. to John Clapp, son of Col. Leander Alston Clapp, USMC, and Mrs. Clapp.

The wedding took place in the Imperial lounge of San Diego Club at San Diego, Calif. at four o'clock in the afternoon and was followed by a reception for 300 guests at the club.

The engagement of Lt. John W. Stevens, 2nd., USMC, and Miss Margaret Collison, has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Collison of Takoma Park, Md.

Lieutenant Stevens is a graduate of the University of Maryland and has been assigned to duty in China, for which post he will sail in May. A year later his bride-to-be will go out to the Orient to be married. She has completed her course at the University of Maryland and expects to be graduated in June.

Col. and Mrs. George R. Callender announce the engagement of their daughter Janet to Dr. Jackson Franklin Morehead, 1st Lt., Medical Corps, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clem Walton Morehead of Washington, Okla.

Miss Callender attended Wellesley College and is now a senior at American University where she is a member of the Delta Gamma sorority.

Dr. Morehead received his A.B. and B.S. degrees from the University of Oklahoma. In 1937, he was graduated from the University of Oklahoma Medical School and is a member of the Phi Chi Medical fraternity.

The wedding will take place this summer.

Comdr. and Mrs. Clark Elder Morrow, DC, USN announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lucille, to Lt. William Kyle Davenport, Jr., USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kyle Davenport of Landrum, S. C.

The wedding will take place 1 June in Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Monckton Stewart of San Diego, Calif. announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Marjorie Stewart Storay, to Lt. Comdr. Alden Ream Sanborn, USN, son of Mr. Edwin Jeffers Sanborn of Jefferson, Wis.

The wedding will be an event of 23 March at the Stewart home followed by a reception for 200 guests at the North Island Commissioned Officers' Mess.

### West Point Anniversary on NBC

The anniversary of the founding of the U. S. Military Academy will again be featured on the air when the National Broadcasting Company broadcasts a half hour program on 16 March 1940, in which

the Cadet Choir and the U. S. M. A. Enlisted Men's Band will participate.

Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, President of the Association of Graduates, will also deliver short addresses. The program will go on the air between 8:30 and 9:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over WEA and the NBC Red Network outlets.

### Midshipmen Officers

The final group of officers for the Regiment of Midshipmen, United States Military Academy, were announced this week by Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, USN, superintendent, as follows:

Midn. Comdr. McGrath, T. P., Regimental Commander.

Midn. Lt. Comdr. Gillette, E. S., Jr., Regimental Sub Comdr.

Midn. Lt. Comdr. Bergner, A. A., Reg. Operations Officer.

Midn. Lt. Gerber, R. L., Regimental Adjutant.

Midn. Lt. Blough, I. K., Jr., Reg. Signal Officer.

Midn. Lt. Woodling, R. R., Reg. Ordnance Officer.

Midn. Lt. Benjes, A. C., Jr., Reg. Commissary Officer.

Midn. Lt. Karch, F. J., Reg. Supply Officer.

Midn. Lt. Baldwin, C. A., Reg. Liaison Officer.

Midn. Lt. (jg) Peters, I. G., Color Bearer (National).

Midn. Ensign Smith, C. D., 2d, Color Bearer (Regimental).

Midn. Chief Petty Officer Young, E. R., Reg. Chief Petty Officer.

Midn. Lt. (jg) Saunders, I. N., Jr., Bugle Corps Comdr.

#### First Battalion

Midn. Lt. Comdr. Sledge, E. C., Battalion Commander.

Midn. Lt. D'Arezzo, J. P., Battalion Sub Commander.

Midn. Lt. Hanley, M. J., Jr., Batt. Operations Officer.

#### Second Battalion

Midn. Lt. Comdr. Ramsey, L. B., Battalion Commander.

Midn. Lt. Clark, D. A., Battalion Sub Commander.

Midn. Lt. Montgomery, G. W., Jr., Batt. Operations Officer.

#### Third Battalion

Midn. Lt. Comdr. Graziano, F. J., Battalion Commander.

Midn. Lt. Collins, T. F., Battalion Sub Commander.

Midn. Lt. House, W. H., Batt. Operations Officer.

#### Fourth Battalion

Midn. Lt. Comdr. Murray, J. P., Battalion Commander.

Midn. Lt. Cochran, R. L., Battalion Sub Commander.

Midn. Lt. Hardy, J. I., Batt. Operations Officer.

#### Company Commanders

Midn. Lt. Howell, J. H., Commander—1st Co.

Midn. Lt. Croft, W. C., Commander—2d Co.

Midn. Lt. Kirkpatrick, R. D., Jr., Commander—3d Co.

Midn. Lt. Berndtson, A. H., Commander—4th Co.

Midn. Lt. Thompson, P. V., Commander—5th Co.

Midn. Lt. Orser, L. S., Commander—6th Co.

Midn. Lt. Goodfellow, A. S., Jr., Commander—7th Co.

Midn. Lt. Mallory, F. F., Commander—8th Co.

Midn. Lt. Refo, J. F., Commander—9th Co.

Midn. Lt. Joslin, R. K., Commander—10th Co.

Midn. Lt. Kronmiller, G. H., Commander—11th Co.

Midn. Lt. Treanor, J. R., Commander—12th Co.

### 2nd Cav. Men to 1st Cav. Div.

Fort Riley, Kans.—In accordance with instructions from the War Department, two officers and one hundred thirty-eight enlisted men from the Second Cavalry, left 4 March for duty with the First Cavalry Division in Texas. This transfer is in keeping with the Army reorganization plan and the troops will become a part of the newly organized First Cavalry Brigade Headquarters, to be stationed at Fort Clark and the Second Cavalry Brigade Headquarters to be stationed at Fort Bliss.

The detachment is traveling overland in trucks and moving as a single convoy as far as Fort Reno, Okla. From this point they will divide, each take a different route and continue on to their respective stations. The motor vehicles sent from this station consisted of twelve cargo

trucks, twelve scout cars and four motorcycles with side cars. The troops may be permanently absorbed by the First Cavalry Division although this is not known at the present time. In either case they will be kept long enough to work out problems incidental to the new reorganization plan. This should be completed on or about the first of June.

1st Lt. Joseph A. Cleary is in charge of the detachment assigned to Ft. Bliss. He takes with him the following non-commissioned officers, who are members of the detachment of sixty-nine soldiers assigned to that station: Staff Sergeant William D. Reynolds, Sergeant Louis A. Guffey, Sergeant Vernon T. Hanlon, Sergeant Cecil D. Morgan, Sergeant Clarence Krejci, Sergeant Walter E. Rakestraw, Corporal Rubin H. Summerhill, Corporal Charles A. Rinker, Corporal C. E. Ratcliff, Corporal Martin J. Essex and Corporal Channing A. Bond.

The detachment assigned to Fort Clark is in charge of 2nd Lt. Harry L. Crouch and with his sixty-nine enlisted men he takes the following non-commissioned officers: Sergeant Raymond R. Hunter, Sergeant Charles A. Vondrasek, Sergeant James A. Hickman, Sergeant Kenneth A. McLaird, Sergeant William R. Onkes, Sergeant Harry L. Kibble, Corporal Cleo K. Harris, Corporal Everett J. Reed, Corporal John H. Langley and Corporal Rowland C. Bean.

### Dental Corps Selection Board

A Board will be convened at the Navy Department on 18 March to recommend officers of the Dental Corps of the Navy for promotion.

The board will recommend for advancement to the rank of captain not more than three officers, and for advancement to the ranks of lieutenant commander and lieutenant such number of eligible officers as are deemed fitted to assume the duties of those respective ranks.

Capt. Harry E. Harvey (DC), USN, will be president of the board, with Captains Joseph A. Mahoney (DC), USN; Paul G. White (DC), USN; Cornelius H. Mack (DC), USN; William L. Darnell (DC), USN, and Marston W. Mangold (DC), USN, as members, and Lt. Clifford C. DeFord (DC), USN, serving as recorder.

### Third Army Commands

Higher commands were given to three general officers this week, as organization of the Third Army approached more nearly the form it will take for the extensive field maneuvers in May.

Orders were issued by Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick, USA, for Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, USA, former commander of the First Division, to take over his new duties as Corps Commander, IV Corps. He assumed command of those units of the IV Corps now at Ft. Benning, and will take command of other elements of the corps, including the 5th and 6th Divisions, upon their arrival at Ft. Benning.

Brig. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Chief of the Infantry Section of the First Division since it went to Benning last October, assumed command of the Division on 3 March. General Truesdell served as Infantry Commander of the Second Division during the final tests of the new streamlined organization in San Antonio, Tex., last Summer.

Brig. Gen. Robert H. Lewis, USA, as forecast in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was appointed Chief of the Artillery Section of the First Division. General Lewis arrived at Ft. Benning 5 March, from his former station at Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex., where he had commanded the 77th Field Artillery.

Upon his arrival at the camp of the 1st Division, General Lewis was received with a salute of 11 guns fired by Battery "E," of the 7th Field Artillery, the sounding of the Flourishes and Ruffles and the General's March by the 1st Division Band and the Officers of the Artillery Section, the 5th Field Artillery and the 7th Field Artillery headed by Colonel Raymond E. Lee, Commanding Officer of the 5th Field Artillery, who has been the Acting Chief of the Artillery Section of the 1st Divi-

sion for the past two months.

### 2nd CA Units to Move

Regular Army units from the Second Corps Area that are to participate in the maneuver were named this week in orders from Governors Island, N. Y.

The 51st Signal Battalion departed from its home station, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Thursday, 7 March, with 403 officers and soldiers. This battalion will remain at Ft. Benning for two months, and one month in the Louisiana-Texas maneuver area.

Departing on 5 April for Ft. Benning, Ga., where it will remain for two months before joining the troops in the La.-Tex., maneuver area for one month, is the 51st Ordnance Company, from the Delaware Ordnance Depot at Pedricktown, N. J., with a strength of 56, including officers.

"Queens Own," the 62nd Coast Artillery (antiaircraft) regiment, will depart from Ft. Totten on 10 April for Ft. Benning, with a strength of 1,350 officers and men. It will undergo two months' training at Ft. Benning before leaving for the Louisiana-Texas maneuver area, where it will remain for one month.

### 9th Corps Area News

A recent visitor to Ninth Corps area headquarters, was the Hon. Calixto Garcia Becorra, Consul General of Cuba and grandson of General Calixto Garcia, Cuban patriot to whom Major (then Captain) Andrew S. Rowan carried the famous message in May, 1898. He called upon Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Fourth Army and Ninth Corps Area, at Army Headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, 27 Feb.

### Reserve Officers to Duty

The following lieutenants of the Officers' Reserve Corps have reported for active duty with Regular Army units for a period of six months beginning March 1, 1940:

#### First Lieutenants

To Ft. MacArthur, Calif.—Bernie E. Miller, Los Angeles; Claude C. Young, Claremont. To Camp Ord, Calif.—Samuel J. Pearson, Portland, Ore.; William A. Thurman, Salt Lake City, Utah; William H. Woodford, Salem, Ore.

To Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.—Bert H. Backstrom, Seattle, Wash.; William T. Boyd, Berkeley, Calif.; Raphael F. Tongue, San Francisco; George T. Anton, Seattle; Theodore F. Kane, Jr., Seattle; Richard L. Kunde, Olympia, Wash.; John E. Murphy, Hyrum, Utah; John W. Pomeroy, Seattle, Wash.; Woodrow P. Wilson, Logan, Utah.

#### Second Lieutenants

To Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.—Robert E. Butts, San Jose, Calif.; Norman J. Deighm, Berkeley, Calif.; William N. DeLano, San Francisco.

To Camp Ord, Calif.—Lars L. Johnson, Seattle, Wash.; Edward Bergdorf, Priest River, Idaho; Frank Winkler, Portland, Ore.; Frederick L. Berry, Burlingame, Calif.; Hilton Densley, Riverton, Utah; Gus C. Francis, San Francisco; Hugh Nation, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah; Allan G. Pixon, Salt Lake City, Utah; Carl E. Forsberg, Salt Lake City, Utah; To Ft. Mason, Calif.—Charles G. Hlatt, Jr., Oakland, Calif.

To Ft. Stevens, Ore.—Thomas O. Davis, Seattle, Wash.

### Colonel Ahrends to Retire

Col. Arthur E. Ahrends, Inf., USA, Commanding Officer, San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Ft. Mason, left on a leave of absence on 29 Feb. extending to 31 July 1940, at which time he will retire from active service after more than forty-one years' service.

Born in Indiana on 5 Feb. 1879, Colonel Ahrends upon graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point, was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry in June, 1903. Arriving in France in August 1918, Colonel Ahrends was Assistant G-3, 3d Corps, American Army of Occupation from 26 Nov. 1918, until 9 July 1919.

A graduate of the Infantry School, the Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College, Colonel Ahrends was on duty at Portland, Oregon, as instructor, 41st Division, National Guard, from September, 1929, until October, 1933, when he was assigned to duty in the National Guard Bureau, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Colonel Ahrends came to Fort Mason in March, 1935. Following his retirement he will continue to live in Palo Alto.



### Plane Landed, 4 Bail Out

Four Army officers were forced to "bail out" of an amphibian airplane, 5 March, when its motor went dead while the ship was above Caguas, Puerto Rico.

Lt. Willard W. Lazarus, AC, the pilot, and Sergeant O'Malley, mechanic, remained in the plane and brought it safely to the earth.

The officers who parachuted to the ground were Lt. Col. George Mayo, CE; Maj. Lee Dillon, CE; Maj. James Hyde, CE, and Lt. John Thompson, CE.

### Army Industrial College

Prosperity of the automotive industry, which rises and falls with the national income, probably will remain at its present high level for the first half of this year at least, Mr. Walter S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corporation, told the Army Industrial College on 5 March.

In an off-the-record talk, Mr. Knudsen discussed the European War, the condition of General Motors' factories in Germany and England, the organization of his corporation and new developments of the automotive industry. Mr. Knudsen did not discuss national defense phases of the automotive industry to the extent of last year's lecture.

Present at the lecture were Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson and Mr. R. K. Evans, a vice president of General Motors Corporation.

Most of next week will be devoted to study at the Industrial College. On Tuesday, Lowell Mellett, executive director of the National Emergency Council and former editor of the Washington *Daily News*, will discuss public relations. Wednesday morning will be devoted to a discussion of packing problems.

### Gets Rental Allowance

An officer of the Engineer Reserves, Capt. Charles Elcock, was held this week by the Court of Claims to be entitled to \$409.50 rental allowance, due to the fact that the quarters allowed him while on duty at two Civilian Conservation Corps camps, from 23 April 1933 to 22 Oct. 1934, were not adequate, and heating and lighting had to be supplemented by him and his fellow officers at their own expense.

### Combat Branch Chiefs

The Senate Military Affairs Committee on Tuesday, 5 March, took up the War Department sponsored bill that would make it mandatory that the chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Coast Artillery and Field Artillery be chosen from among the brigadier generals of the line and at the same time increase by four the authorized number of brigadier generals of the line.

A number of members of the committee, feeling that the language unnecessarily precludes the appointment of colonels to such posts, voted to let the measure go over for further consideration. These members point out that there are only 46 brigadier generals of the line, while there are more than 450 colonels in the branches concerned. These Senators take the position that in limiting the choice to brigadier generals, the Army would be abandoning the advantages of a larger field of selection.

There were no witnesses present from the War Department when the Committee considered the bill. As General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, is in Hawaii and will not return to Washington until 15 March, it is not believed any action will be taken in the near future due to the fact that the committee will undoubtedly want to hear his justification of the measure.

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### OBITUARIES

Col. William E. Vose, MC, USA-Ret., died at Charlottesville, Va., 29 Feb. Colonel Vose was born at Aberdeen, Miss.,

11 March, 1877, and received his degree in medicine from the University of Virginia in 1899. He accepted an appointment in the Army as Assistant Surgeon, 21 April, 1901, and was successively promoted captain, Medical Corps, 6 March, 1906; major, 1 January, 1910; and lieutenant colonel, 15 May, 1917. During the World War Colonel Vose served as a colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, from 3 June, 1918, to 14 July, 1919. He retired 31 Oct., 1919, and was promoted colonel, retired, 21 June, 1930.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Irene Vose, Box 1306, University of Virginia.

Herman H. Mueller, the well known pianist, died at his residence, 622 Benton Blvd, Kansas City, Mo., after a short illness; funeral services conducted by Dr. Andreas Bard were held in the Chapel of Newcomers Room, Kansas City. Interment was in Ferncliff Mausoleum, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Mr. Mueller taught music in Bronxville, N. Y., his home, and in New York City for fifty years. He studied abroad with Ludwig Berninger, a pupil of Ignace Moscheles who taught Felix Mendelssohn, at the Leipzig Conservatory of Music.

His eldest brother, Theil Henrik Mueller was head consulting engineer for the Spreckels Sugar Refinery in Yonkers, N. Y., and San Francisco. His youngest brother was the famous German artist George Bernhard Mueller. Von Siel, a sister was the late Marquise Ida de Emmerle, wife of the Marquis Heimer de Emmerle, a prominent figure in Wall Street until his retirement to Lake Merano, Italy in 1914.

Mr. Mueller is survived by four children and six grandchildren.

Commodore Lloyd Bankson, (CC), USN-Ret., died 5 March at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Agnes B. Means, 2912 Courtland Place, Washington, D. C. Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Commodore Bankson was born in Philadelphia, 5 March 1857, and was appointed a Cadet Engineer in 1877. In 1887 he went to France for a course in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, receiving the degree of Ingénieur in 1890. In 1907 he was head of the Department of Construction and Repair at the Naval Station, Cavite and Olongapo, P. I., and later became Superintending Constructor, Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass. In 1917 he was Superintending Constructor, Camden, N. J., and inspector of vessels building at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. He was transferred to the retired list as Naval Constructor, with the rank of Commodore, 15 Nov. 1921.

Commodore Bankson received the Spanish Campaign Medal and the Victory Medal—World War service.

Mrs. William J. Baxter, widow of Commodore William J. Baxter, Construction Corps, USN, died at her home, 2331 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., on 2 March 1940. A native of Scotland and the descendant of a titled family, her charming personality was well known for many years among Navy, Diplomatic, and all social circles. She was the daughter of Hugh Macmillan, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.; granddaughter of Sir William Patison of Scotland. She was the sister of Lord Macmillan, G.C.V.O., Judge in the House of Lords, London, recent Minister of Information in the War Cabinet of Britain.

In addition to her brother, she is survived by two daughters: Mrs. Myron W. Hutchinson, wife of Commander Myron W. Hutchinson, USN, now commanding a destroyer division in the Asiatic, and Miss Margaret Cunningham Baxter, artist of Washington, D. C., and three grandsons, the oldest being Midshipman Ronald B. Hutchinson, and a sister, Miss Ethel Belle Macmillan, of Edinburgh, Scotland. She was a prominent member of the Washington Club, and will be greatly missed by her many friends. Funeral services were held on 4 March, in Washington, the Rev. Dr. Albert McCartney, Church of the Covenant, officiating at Cedar Hill Chapel.

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

### Born

**BURDICK**—Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., 26 Feb. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Robert S. Burdick, a daughter, Barbara Hubbard Burdick.

**CONKEY**—Born at Los Angeles, Calif., 4 Feb. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. George L. Conkey, USN, a son, James Lissant.

**DAVIS**—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 15 Feb. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Leighton I. Davis, AC, USA, a daughter, Jennifer Garton.

**GARDNER**—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 16 Feb. 1940, to Comdr. and Mrs. Matthias B. Gardner, USN, a son, Joel Rudland.

**GREELEY**—Born at General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 29 Feb. 1940, to Lt. and Mrs. Q. McK. Greeley, USCG, a son, Michael; grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. N. Greeley, USA-Ret., and of Comdr. and Mrs. M. J. Ryan, USCG.

**GRUBBS**—Born at Naval Hospital, Canano, P. I., 2 Jan. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton Tucker Grubbs, Jr., (SC), USN, a son, Alan Mackenzie Grubbs.

**HARRINGTON**—Born at Family Hospital, Coco Solo, Panama, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Paul H. Harrington, USN, a son, Philip Henry Harrington.

**LUCK**—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Green Bay, Wis., 1 March 1940, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry C. Luck, Inf., USA, a daughter, Kathleen Ann Luck.

**MORAN**—Born at Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 4 March 1940, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry G. Moran, USN, a son, Thomas Henry.

**MUDGETT**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 March 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Mudgett, MC, USA, a daughter, Sara Marjorie; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, Inf., USA-Ret.

**NEVILLE**—Born at Hong Kong, BCC, China, 11 Feb. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Lawrence R. Neville, USN, a son, Robert Kiley.

**PLICHTA**—Born at Samaritan Hospital, Troy, N. Y., 25 Feb. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Joseph P. Plichta, (CEC), USN, a son, David Eugene; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Plichta, and of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Meyer.

**REEDER**—Born at Gorgas Hospital, Canal Zone, 26 Feb. 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, Jr., Inf., USA, a son, Russell Potter Reeder III; grandson of Col. Russell P. Reeder, USA-Ret.

**SPEIDEL**—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 28 Feb. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George S. Speidel, Jr., FA, USA, a son, Richard Rinehart Speidel.

**TAYLOR**—Born at San Pedro Hospital, San Pedro, Calif., 4 March 1940, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Taylor, USN, a daughter, Nancy Marie Taylor.

**WHITAKER**—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Feb. 1940, to Maj. and Mrs. Lucian C. Whitaker, USMC, a son, Alexander Wilson.

**WOODSON**—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 22 Feb. 1940, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles P. Woodson, USN, a son, Philip George.

### Married

**BECK-BAKHUS**—Married at German-town Unitarian Church, Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, Pa., 9 March 1940, Miss Dorinda Rogers Bakhus, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Reuben E. Bakhus, USN, to Dr. Lyle Vibert Beck.

**DAVIS-MCDONNELL**—Married at New York, N. Y., 24 Feb. 1940, Miss Ralphine Elizabeth McDonnell, to 2nd Lt. Thomas Walker Davis, 3d, CAC, USA.

**GROSS-KELLEHER**—Married at Scranton, Pa., 3 Feb. 1940, Miss Helen Patricia Kelleher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William P. Kelleher, Inf., USA, to Mr. Joseph Edward Gross, Jr.

**LEE-HILL**—Married at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., 2 March 1940, Miss Elizabeth Stockett Hill, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Harry Wilbur Hill, USN, to Lt. Fitz-Hugh Lee, USN.

**THURBER-EYNON**—Married at Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Feb. 1940, Miss Linda Chestnut Eynon to Mr. Roger Bliss Thurber, son of

Capt. and Mrs. Clinton D. Thurber, (CEC), USN-Ret.

**WOODWORTH-MEREDITH**—Married at Atlanta, Ga., 17 Feb. 1940, Miss Doradelle Meredith, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Evan K. Meredith, Inf., USA, to Mr. Leslie R. Woodworth.

### Died

**ALLEN**—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., 23 Feb. 1940, Mrs. Mildred Richardson Allen, mother of H. B. Allen, Mrs. Georgia A. Dameron, Maj. Robert L. Allen, Jr., FA, USA, Mrs. Hugh Cort, wife of Capt. Hugh Cort, FA, USA, and C. R. Allen.

**ARTHUR**—Died at Union, S. C., 2 March 1940, Mr. J. D. Arthur, Sr., father of Lt. Col. Joseph D. Arthur, Jr., CE, USA, Lt. Col. John M. Arthur, USMC, and Capt. H. M. Arthur and Lt. A. A. Arthur, 118th Inf., SCNG.

**BANKSON**—Died at Naval Hospital, Wash., D. C., 5 March 1940, Commodore Lloyd Bankson, (CC), USN-Ret.

**BAXTER**—Died at Washington, D. C., 2 March 1940, Mrs. William J. Baxter, widow of Commodore Baxter, USN-Ret.; mother of Mrs. Myron W. Hutchinson, wife of Comdr. Hutchinson, USN, and of Miss Margaret Cunningham Baxter.

**CHAPUT**—Died at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs Natl. Park, Ark., 27 Feb. 1940, 2nd Lt. Oscar Chaput, USA-Ret.

**DYER**—Died at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 25 Feb. 1940, W. O. Charles F. Dyer, USA.

**ELLIOTT**—Died at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 25 Feb. 1940, Lt. Col. Edward G. Elliott, USA-Ret.

**GUILLEMET**—Died at Flushing, N. Y., 25 Feb. 1940, Mary Schenck Guillemet, wife of Mr. Louis A. Guillemet, of Flushing, N. Y., and New Orleans, La., daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck, sister of Mrs. W. C. Davis and Mrs. Charles C. Smith, both of Berkeley, Calif., and of Mrs. Upton Birnie, Jr., of Washington, D. C., and Mr. A. T. Schenck, of Seattle, Wash.

**HALLORAN**—Died at Hyattsville, Md., 1 March 1940, Mr. Matthew F. Halloran, father of Mrs. Marie J. Simms, wife of Lt. Harry A. Simms, USN.

**HERING**—Died at Veterans' Hospital, West Los Angeles, Calif., 29 Feb. 1940, 1st Lt. Herman Hering, USA-Ret.

**McINTOSH**—Died at Vineland, N. J., 13 Jan. 1940, and Lt. Aleck F. McIntosh, USA-Ret.

**MOFFETT**—Died at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., 16 Sept. 1939, 1st Sgt. John P. Moffett, USA-Ret.

**OKHAM**—Died at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, 29 Feb. 1940, W. O. Melville B. Okham, USA.

**RAGER**—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Feb. 1940, 2nd Lt. Elmer E. Rager, Inf., USA.

**REEVES**—Died at Fayetteville, Ark., 24 Feb. 1940, Mrs. Mary Franklin Beard Reeves, wife of Maj. A. R. Reeves, FA, USA; mother of Raymond Reeves, Jr. Interment at Tulsa, Okla.

**SCRIVEN**—Died at Southern Pines, N. C., 7 March 1940, Brig. Gen. George Percival Scriven, USA-Ret.

**SIMONS**—Died at March Field, Calif., 5 March 1940, Israel Simons, father of Mrs. Joseph H. Hurgheim, wife of Maj. J. H. Hurgheim, QMC, USA.

**THRASHER**—Died at Bremerton, Wash., 25 Feb. 1940, Ch. Rad. Elec. Thomas Cox Thrasher, USN.

**VOSE**—Died at Charlottesville, Va., 29 Feb. 1940, Col. William E. Vose, MC, USA-Ret.

**WADDINGTON**—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., 22 Feb. 1940, Lt. Comdr. Harold Asa Waddington, USN-Ret.

**WALSH**—Died at Ft. Benning, Ga., 28 February 1940, infant daughter of 1st Lt. Louis A. Walsh, Jr., Inf., USA.

### MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

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## Defense Program

(Continued from first page)

against these agents, and if proper training, which is the responsibility of the various commanders, is given, casualties should be kept to a minimum. The same comment applies to the harassing agents.

The screening agents, or smokes, are a little publicized but extremely important class of war chemicals. When used properly, they give to the force employing them all the advantages of daylight while at the same time subjecting its enemy to the disadvantages of darkness. In military operations visibility is all-important. Military forces are absolutely dependent on observation for most of their information. If they can be denied observation, vital information can be kept from them, leaving them in ignorance of the tactical situation—tactical surprise may be obtained and the chances of success increased tremendously. Without observation, aimed fire is impossible. Actual tests show that a correct placing of smoke on an enemy reduces the effectiveness of his rifle fire to about eight per cent of that obtained when no smoke is used. Under cover of smoke, attacking troops can advance rapidly and with a minimum of casualties over ground otherwise impassable. Tactically, screening smokes are employed to deny the enemy information, to reduce the effect of hostile fire, to hamper hostile operations, and to effect surprise. When projected by ground weapons which normally fire white phosphorus-filled shells for screening missions, a secondary, though valuable, morale and casualty effect is secured. White phosphorus is also an incendiary.

Chemicals are dispersed in various ways. Some are generated by combustion, some are spread by explosion, and others are merely permitted to atomize. Some are adapted for use in artillery shells, some in airplane bombs, and some must be burned. The reasons for the lack of use of chemicals in recent wars seem obvious. To be generally effective, chemicals must be used on a large scale, which means that ample raw materials, large

chemical plants, and experienced technicians must be available. Only powerful industrial nations can indulge in extensive use of chemicals by their armies.

Extreme methods and measures are characteristic of the closing rather than of the opening stages of war. It is only when what might be termed "standard" methods fail or when pressure becomes acute that unorthodox measures appear. This is particularly true of measures that may adversely effect neutral opinion. No belligerent adopts such measures unless it feels that the probable gain outweighs the loss. In other words, so long as a belligerent believes it can win in orthodox fashion, it abides by the rules. As soon, however, as defeat becomes a probability, it throws the rules overboard and does anything calculated to insure victory.

While wholly illogical, it appears to be a fact that world opinion is against gas warfare. Consequently, gas is not likely to be introduced in an unequal war or one that remains diplomatic. In the current European conflict, each side has carefully refrained from action that might stamp it as the aggressor and bring on its head the disapproval of world opinion. To this, no doubt, is due in large part the failure so far to initiate large attacks against the civilian populations. Once the war becomes a fight to the finish, the lid is apt to be taken off for, when that stage is reached, effectiveness in securing ultimate victory is the sole determining factor in decisions as to what means and measures will be adopted.

Gassing of the cities of Europe is not impossible but it is unlikely to be done until the bombing of cities begins. A dozen factors enter into the decisions on both sides not to bomb cities: fear of world opinion mentioned above; fear of certain retaliation; reluctance to arouse a war spirit in the enemy, and so on. Should these factors be removed or sheer desperation become all-compelling, bombing with all types of charges will follow.

To the extent that active and passive defenses have been perfected and to the extent that organization has been effected, coupled with education and training, the attacks will be withstood. As pointed out above, there will inevitably be casualties, but the number of these will depend directly upon the state of discipline and perfection of equipment. More important from a military standpoint, there will be a disruption of activities, long or short, depending on the type of bombs, amount used, and other considerations. Such disruptions do not make it easy for a nation to wage war.

Chemicals, then, like every military weapon, have their proper place and their principal use is against troops by troops. And here are men taught the powers and limitations of chemicals, how to use them, and how to safeguard against them.

In the hands of attacking troops, chemicals afford some element of surprise. An artillery barrage preceding an attack gives warning to the defenders because the guns after being brought up must fire preliminary shots to "register"—to locate their targets. Gas needs no registration. Again it may be laid down in zones between which the troops would advance. It may be used to screen movements.

Defenders probably would use mustard gas or a nonpersistent atomizing gas to render their front dangerous of passage.

Certainly it seems that chemicals, like other bugaboos of war, or bugaboos in general, are no over-mastering weapons. They are not to be under-estimated, nor yet to be over-estimated. The best defense against them, especially in the case of civilians, will be a better knowledge of their potentialities, for it is the under-estimation of their powers that provides chemicals with their "ace in the hole." The best insurance against their employment against us will be the knowledge on the part of an enemy that we are prepared by training and equipment not only to withstand chemical attack, but to retaliate promptly and effectively should they be so used.

## Leavenworth Selections

Chiefs of Arms in the War Department have been notified to submit as soon as possible their recommendations for the

175 additional officers who will attend the Command and General Staff School's shortened course next Fall.

It is anticipated that orders to the students selected will be issued about 15 April.

Selection of the 400 officers for the Spring class will not be made until later.

## Status of Promotion

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Retired List (Cumulative) since 1 March 1940.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Thompson Lawrence, Inf., No. 44. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Alexander D. Surles, Cav., No. 53. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—William E. Larned, Ord. Dept., No. 54.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—William E. Lynd, AC, No. 51. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Pleas B. Rogers, Inf., No. 62. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Richard G. Hunter, FA, No. 63.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Ralph E. Cruise, CE, No. 102. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Samuel D. Sturges, Jr., CE, No. 118. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Thomas H. Nixon, Ord. Dept., No. 119.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—William J. Clinch, Jr., AC, No. 42.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Henry W. Hurley, CE, No. 17.

### Non-Promotion List

No promotions since last report.

### Warrant Officers

Warrant Officer Charles M. DeVine, died. 508 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officer. Appointments have been made through Carlton P. Smith.

### ENLISTED PROMOTION STATUS

There are published below promotions made during the period 5 Feb. 1940 and 5 March 1940 in the grades and branches in which promotions are made by the chiefs of the Arms or Services concerned.

### Quartermaster Corps

COL. E. B. GREGORY, Acting QMG. Master sergeant—Promoted to, John T. McCloskey and Francis R. Osterkamp. No. 1 on eligible list, Kenneth E. Brotherton (B&C); Leo A. Legault (Comm.); William H. Boshoff (Const.); Walter G. Osborn (Motors); Miles H. Reynolds (Supply).

Technical sergeant—Promoted to, Eugene R. Blalock, John G. Birks and Guy W. Slaven. No. 1 on eligible list, Merrill D. Waters (B&C); Lorenzo T. Durnan (Motors); Arnold J. Cremer (Remount).

Staff sergeant—No promotions. No. 1 on eligible list, Noel E. Holsman, (B&C); Lewis L. Brattain (Packmaster); James R. Cronk (Remount).

The staff sergeant eligible list (Motors) was exhausted last month. Therefore, there were no promotions to staff sergeant this month, since Commissary and Supply staff sergeant eligible lists have long been exhausted.

### Medical Corps

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, The SG. Master sergeant—Promoted to, Frederick W. Obrowsky and Earl P. Hall. No. 1 now on list, George F. Luippold.

Technical sergeant—Promoted to, James H. Tinsley and Emil W. Sager. No. 1 now on list, Hillas B. Brackett.

Staff sergeant—No promotions, because list is exhausted. New promotion regulations will be published to the service in a few days and examination scheduled shortly thereafter.

### Finance Department

MAJ. GEN. F. W. BOSCHEN, The C. of F. Master sergeant—No promotions. No. 1 on list, Jose Fuentes.

Technical sergeant—No promotions. No. 1 on list, Raymond E. Bibbee.

Staff sergeant—No promotions. No. 1 on list, Frank Bigley.

### Corps of Engineers

MAJ. GEN. J. L. SCHLEY, The C. of E. No promotions. No anticipated vacancies for month. Published portions of eligible lists exhausted.

### Ordinance Department

MAJ. GEN. C. M. WESSON, The C. of O. Master sergeant—No promotions. No. 1 eligible on list, Royal S. Esch.

Technical sergeant—No promotions. No. 1 eligible on list, Harold L. Brennen.

Staff sergeant—No promotions.

### Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. J. O. MAUBORGNE, The CSO. Master sergeant—Promoted to, Harold D. Sayres and Arthur F. Calkins.

Technical sergeant—Promoted to, Alton O. McLane and Lee O. Lowdermilk. Staff sergeant—Promoted to, John Finnucane, Ivan A. Pittman, Dorsa L. Lasater and Wilson E. Roudchush.

### Chemical Warfare Service

MAJ. GEN. W. C. BAKER, The C. of CSW. No promotions. Eligible lists soon to be issued.

### Coast Artillery Corps

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC. Master sergeant—No promotions. No. 1 on list, John J. O'Dell.

Technical sergeant—No promotions. No. 1 on list, Earl W. McNeil.

Staff sergeant—61 promoted last week, names printed in 2 March issue of the *Army and Navy Journal*. No. 1 on list, John J. Dema (clerk); all other lists exhausted.

### Air Corps

MAJ. GEN. H. H. ARNOLD, The C. of AC. Master sergeant—Promoted to, Paul D. Bennett, Charles C. Cunningham and John S. Crocker. No. 1 on list, Donald Williams.

Technical sergeant—No promotions. No. 1 on list, Edward H. Gray.

## Second Corps Area Reserves

Eight residents of the Metropolitan Area, and one from upstate, will wear the uniform of the U. S. Army as commissioned officers for the next six months, reporting for duty on 10 March 1940, an announcement from the Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y., states:

1st Lt. John A. Clear, CAC-Res, of New York City, and 1st Lt. Sidney Klein, CAC-Res, of Brooklyn, will serve with the 62d CA, Ft. Totten.

2nd Lt. Joseph J. Torma, FA-Res, of Brooklyn, is assigned to the Sec. Div., and 2nd Lt. Arthur Sherman, QM-Res, of Bronx, will serve with Co. "A" 97th QMB, at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2nd Lt. Bruno M. Kern, QM-Res, of Orange, N. Y., is assigned to the 1st QMB, and 2nd Lt. Robert J. Reilly, Inf-Res, of Syracuse, N. Y., is assigned to the 26th Inf., at Ft. Benning, Ga.

2nd Lt. Harlan W. Hendrick, QM-Res, New York City, is designated as Assistant Post Quartermaster, Ft. Sill, Okla.

2nd Lt. Sumner J. S. Howard, QM-Res, of New York City, is detailed as the Assistant Post Quartermaster at Lowry Field, Colo.

2nd Lt. Seymour G. Lederer, QM-Res, of Far Rockaway, L. I., will serve as Assistant Post Quartermaster at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Winners and runners-up in the Corps Area Intercollegiate Matches of R. O. T. C. Units of the Second Corps Area for 1940, were announced from Headquarters of the Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

Qualified to fire in the 1940 National Intercollegiate Match—the only collegiate small bore match under the sole sponsorship of the War Department, to be fired between March 16th and April 16th—for the Second Corps Area will be Cornell, Fordham and Syracuse Universities for the Senior R. O. T. C. Units; for the Junior Units (Military Schools) R. O. T. C. will be the Bordentown Military Institute, and for the Junior (Civilian Schools) R. O. T. C. Units will be the Xavier High School and the Peekskill Military Academy.

Winning teams in each class in the National Intercollegiate Match will be awarded a team trophy and a medal to each firing member.

## 6th Corps Area Air Trainees

Chicago—Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, announced that information has been received from the War Department that 12 candidates have qualified as flying cadets from the states of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, for the 14 March 1940, class at either the Chicago School of Aeronautics, Glenview, Ill., or the Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Ill., where they will be given a twelve week course of instruction which includes about 65 hours in the air, 35 of which will be solo.

The following is a list of the candidates qualified:

To Chicago School of Aeronautics  
Warren N. Milks, Midland, Mich.  
Henry G. Rexer, Bay City, Mich.  
William Schwartz, Detroit, Mich.  
John S. Berg, La Crosse Wis.  
George F. Gruschow, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Joseph F. Stafford, La Crosse, Wis.

To Parks Air College  
Paul W. Christensen, Chicago, Ill.  
Lester Leslie, Glen Ellyn, Ill.  
Ted P. Olofson, Moline, Ill.  
Robert A. Wrenkle, LeRoy, Ill.  
Roger N. Wagner, Chicago, Ill.  
Richard W. Weitzenfeld, Chicago, Ill.

## Two Destroyers Launched

The 1620-ton destroyers Plunkett (DD-431) and Kearny (DD-432) will be launched this morning at Federal SB and DD Company, Kearny, N. J., with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Comptroller as a witness.

# HOTEL DIRECTORY

## FLORIDA

**Florida JACKSONVILLE'S LARGEST FINEST**  
**The ROOSEVELT**  
A ROBERT B. MEYER HOTEL  
\$2.50

## PENNSYLVANIA

**PHILADELPHIA**  
**In Philadelphia It's the BELLEVUE-STRATFORD**  
Moderately Priced Centrally Situated  
Claude H. Bennett, Manager

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

**HOTEL ROOSEVELT**  
A residential and trans. hotel of refinement.  
Attractive furn. & unfurn. housekeeping apts.

**THE BRIGHTON HOTEL**  
2123 California St. off Conn. Ave.  
Washington, D. C.

Modern Fireproof Apartment Hotel. Rooms renovated and newly furnished. Private baths and outside exposure.

Excellent Dining Room  
R. H. FATT, Mgr.



## National Guard Activities

ADJUTANTS general of the various States and commanding generals of practically all National Guard divisions will meet at the Washington Hotel here 18, 19 and 20 March.

The meeting of adjutants general and their U. S. property and disbursing officers is an annual event, but the calling of division commanders for conferences on tactical matters with members of the War Department general staff is being inaugurated this year by the new Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Maj. Gen. John F. Williams.

After a general conference 18 March, those attending will for the most part conduct their meetings separately. The adjutants general and USP & DO's will discuss administrative problems and the line generals, tactical problems.

General Marshall, chief of staff, will probably attend one of the meetings.

One of those attending will be Brig. Gen. Nathaniel H. Eggleston, NG, N. Y., commanding the 51st Cavalry brigade, who is to command the 21st Cavalry division when headquarters of that unit is established.

Col. Walter S. Fulton, Inf., USA, executive officer of the National Guard bureau, has been ordered to the staff of the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga. He will be relieved effective 15 March. A luncheon was tendered in his honor yesterday by officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau.

Lt. Col. F. W. Boyle, Cav., USA, administrative officer of the bureau, is acting executive, pending permanent assignment of an officer to that post.

Maj. Wilbur H. Vinson, Inf., USA, will be detailed to the National Guard Bureau when he completes his present course at the Army War College in June.

New tables of organization for National Guard infantry regiments will become effective 1 May, and will be in the hands of State adjutants general between 15 and 20 March, it was stated this week by the National Guard Bureau.

Principal change in the tables will be the abolition of the battalion headquarters companies and their conversion to headquarters detachments. This will be accompanied by a reduction in strength from 20 to 10 men. Where battalion headquarters companies are located in communities which support other units of the regiment, this change is expected to be carried out effortlessly. Where, however, abolition of the company would deprive a community of a National Guard unit, the battalion commander may, if he chooses, reduce his other units by 15 men and, with the 10 men freed from the headquarters company, create an ammunition supply unit. This alternative is not especially desired by the National Guard Bureau.

Another change in regimental organization is the removal of the band from the service company and its establishment as a separate unit under the regimental adjutant or other qualified officer detailed by the colonel commanding.

The recent consolidation of headquarters and howitzer company will be continued in the new tables.

Net effect of the revised organization is to create a regiment of 14 companies, three detachments and the band, as against the original 18 companies. The new regiment will have a headquarters company, service company, three heavy weapons companies, nine rifle companies and three battalion headquarters detachments. The old regiment had a headquarters company, howitzer company, service company, three battalion headquarters companies, three machine gun companies and nine rifle companies.

Two New Jersey National Guard field artillery regiments are to be transferred in order to place a horse-drawn unit in a cavalry division and a truck-drawn regiment in an infantry division.

The horse regiment, the 112th Field Artillery, 69th Field Artillery Brigade, 44th Division, will be allotted to the 21st Cavalry Division, while the 165th Field

Artillery, will be transferred from the 21st Division to the 69th Field Artillery Brigade. Both regiments fire 75-mm guns.

A number of interesting observations were made as the result of the additional field training conducted by the 197th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) of New Hampshire, since part of the training was done on snow-covered areas in zero weather. The regiment conducted its training on 18 and 19 Nov., 2 and 3 Dec., and 19, 20 and 21 Jan.

Training accomplished included: Tactical exercises (1 illustrating employment of the regiment, 4 illustrating employment of groupments, 33 illustrating employment of individual units.) These exercises embraced illustrations of employment of anti-aircraft for the gun and machine gun defense of: rear area installations, forward areas, coastal areas, vital industrial establishments, railroads, bridges and troops on the march.

42 convoy movements, (exclusive of those conducted in connection with tactical exercises) varying in length from 5 to 146 miles and covering more than 3,000 convoy miles, were conducted with out damage to vehicles or injury to personnel; in fair weather, rain and fog, snow, on dry and ice-covered pavements; in temperatures ranging from 20 degrees below zero to summer weather.

Gas defense including artillery drill in gas masks during sub-zero weather.

Night operations included 16 tactical exercises conducted under cover of darkness, and night convoy movements for groupments and individual units, in both fair and stormy weather.

Marches and march discipline included all convoy movements in good and bad weather. Training in utilization of available material to provide warmth for personnel was stressed. Because of the lack of special winter head-dress and overshoes, use of personal equipment to provide protection against severe temperatures was permitted.

Communications included radio communication between ground stations and ground-air communications with airplanes flying co-operative missions. Artillery communications included installation and operation of field telephone lines in all exercises as necessary. Good radio communication between Portsmouth and Newport, a distance of nearly 100 miles, on 2-3 Dec. was maintained in spite of severe storms.

Concealment in bivouac and in positions was stressed. In operations on snow covered ground mosquito netting and bed sacks were used by troop in an effort to prevent observation from the air.

Training was provided in reconnaissance for selection of positions, and artillery communications with personnel on skills.

Winter training taught many lessons. It was found that:

1939 Searchlights gave splendid performance in spite of sub-zero temperatures.

Care must be used in operating radio equipment out of doors in freezing temperatures to prevent freezing of carburetors in generating plant.

Special lessons were learned in employment of camouflage in snow conditions to prevent observation from air. White clothing can be successful.

Precaution must be taken in care and operation of all equipment. Breathing tends to frost instrument eye pieces. Telephone transmitters frost quickly. Black telephone wire shows up against snow; should be tramped under. Machine guns work better in freezing temperatures if working parts are free from oil. Lifting jacks for guns are difficult to operate if lubricants congeal in cold.

Machine Gun units can transport equipment necessary to establish defensive positions by use of skills if personnel is trained in their use.

## Col. H. B. Jordan Retires

The War Department has announced the retirement of Col. Harry B. Jordan, OD, former Commandant of the Army Industrial College, effective 29 Feb. 1940. Colonel Jordan reached the statutory retirement age of 64 on 26 Feb.

Colonel Jordan is a native of Louisville, Ky., and a graduate of the United States Military Academy in the class of 1901. During the World War he served in France on the staff of the Chief of Artillery of the First American Army, later serving as Ordnance Officer of the American Forces in Germany.

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson wrote a letter to Colonel Jordan in which he said, in part:

"The lessons in cooperation learned under your direction by the officers of the Army and Navy, while students at the Army Industrial College, they carried into their daily work. The principles of industrial mobilization predicated upon cooperation between industry and the Armed services, which you

inculcated into the curriculum of that institution, now permeate the entire field of procurement. I feel certain that your achievements as head of the Army Industrial college are indicative of your entire career."

## Reserve Officer News

ONE thousand Reserve officers reported on 3 March for duty with the divisions training in the field. They will remain on active duty for 28 days. On 3 April another thousand officers will report for similar duty the month of April. These officers will have an excellent opportunity for field soldering, inasmuch as these two months will see a great deal of intensified training in Division and Corps organization preparatory for the Army exercises to be held in May.

Orders already have been issued to most of the 798 reserve officers of the line branches who are to be placed on six months active duty with units of the Regular Army. In addition 508 officers of the services are to be ordered to such extended active duty, but procurement of the medical officers has been a little slow so that there are still ample vacancies for Medical Department reservists who desire to take such duty.

The following Medical Reserve officers reported at The School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex., on 15 Feb. for a six weeks practical course of instruction, at the completion of which they will be graduated as qualified Flight Surgeons. These officers have already completed the Extension Course conducted by the School.

Capt. Paul A. Campbell, Chicago; Capt. Roy H. Cantrell, Dallas, Tex.; Capt. Francis E. McDonough, Rochester, Minn., and 1st Lt. John H. Prewitt, Randolph Field, Tex.

Six weeks of active specialized training in the local branch of the Army School of Aviation Medicine were completed this week at the Langley Field Station Hospital by Capt. R. M. Free, Lieutenants Russell C. Smith and Melvin W. Thorne, all of the Medical Corps Reserve. Activities studied by these three officers were under the general supervision of Lt. Col. I. B. March, Air Base Surgeon.

Diplomas were awarded to the three officers of the Medical Corps Reserve on 20 Feb., for their splendid achievement in the general care of pilots, members of combat crews, applicants for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps and those enlisted personnel who need to pass necessary medical qualifications for flying cadet training at the Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Field, Texas.

Reserve officers of the Army who hold key civilian positions in the Federal government and who, therefore, will not be immediately available on mobilization are to be transferred to the War Department reserve pool for the period of such non-availability and will not be subject to promotion or to active duty training (unless especially authorized) during such period.

To effectuate this policy the War Department is advising Corps Area and Department commanders and chiefs of Arms and Services as follows:

"1. Certain Reserve officers who are officials or who hold key positions as civilian employees in the executive branch of the Federal government will not be immediately available, in emergency, for mobilization assignment. It is, therefore, desired that all Reserve officers be classified to determine those who hold such positions.

"2. a. Each such individual under your assignment jurisdiction will be promptly reported to The Adjutant General for transfer to the War Department reserve pool, for the period of such non-availability.

"b. After such transfer, the vacancy so created may be filled.

"c. While in the pool, such transferees will not be considered as available for mobilization assignment or for promotion, and will be given active-duty training in cases, only, which are authorized by the Secretary of War.

"d. Any such individual thereafter becoming available for mobilization assignment by reason of a change in his occupational status may be transferred out of the pool and into the proper assignment group, and will be absorbed therein without the requirement that a vacancy exist.

"e. The records involved in the action referred to in paragraph 2a, above, will be filed in The Adjutant General's Office during the period the Reserve officer remains in the War Department reserve pool. When a Reserve officer is transferred out of the pool those records will be forwarded to the office then having assignment jurisdiction.

"3. Appropriate authorities of the military establishment will forward to The Adjutant General, as soon as practicable and from time to time thereafter, lists of key civilian employees under their jurisdiction who are members of the Reserve forces of the Navy and Marine Corps showing grade and section in which such Reserve commissions are held. This information will be used by the War Department to obtain, from the Navy Department, deferment of mobilization assignment of such personnel, or, if this is impracticable, definite information as to availability of this personnel to the War Department in emergency."

Senator Andrews has introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, To provide for "furnishing the national flag to be used for draping the coffin of deceased members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army."

Pending the printing of changes in AR 140-32, 3 June 1939, paragraph 2c (3) is superseded and (7) has been added as follows:

"2c (3) No candidate for commission shall be appointed, reappointed, or promoted unless it shall clearly appear that at the time of such appointment or promotion he is engaged in the active practice of the law; or, being a member of the bar in good standing, is (a) a teacher of law in a law school of recognized standing, or (b) a holder of judicial office, or (c) in the discretion of the President, the candidate is the holder of a quasi-judicial office or is engaged in a vocation the major activity of which consists in passing upon legal questions, or is a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, of a State or Territory, or is on duty with or employed by the Judge Advocate General's Department on duties requiring legal knowledge.

"(7) In addition to the grounds for separation from the service of Reserve officers as prescribed in section X, AR 140-5, any officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department Reserve may be discharged in the discretion of the President whenever such officer shall cease to come within the qualifications prescribed in (3) above."

The following is an extract from an approved opinion of The Judge Advocate General (26 January 1940) based upon a query whether under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 14, 1939 (Sec. 111, Ch. 62, W.D., 1939), an enlisted man who was honorably discharged by purchase as a technical sergeant, and later was ordered to active duty under his commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps may be reenlisted as a technical sergeant without loss of seniority.

"3. The pertinent portion of the act of July 14, 1939 (Public, No. 179, 76th Cong.), provides:

"\* \* \* That hereafter any warrant officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army who shall serve on active duty as a Reserve officer of the Army of the United States or who shall be discharged to accept a commission in the Army of the United States and whose active service as a commissioned officer shall terminate honorably, shall be entitled, without regard to any physical disqualification incurred, or having its inception, while on active duty in line of duty, to reappointment as warrant officer or to reenlistment in the grade held prior to such commissioned service, without loss of service or seniority and without regard to whether a vacancy exists \* \* \* (Bold supplied.)

"The individual in question was not an enlisted man of the Regular Army at the time he was ordered to active duty as a Reserve officer, having been discharged therefrom on 2 April 1935. Likewise, his discharge 'by purchase' was not to enable him to accept a commission in the Army of the United States.

"The purpose of the act of July 14, 1939, supra, is to protect the interests of those warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army holding Reserve commissions who might in an emergency be called upon to serve on active duty under those commissions.

It does not modify in any way the provisions of paragraph 55b(1), AR 140-5, June 16, 1936, which expressly prohibits the ordering to active duty as Reserve officers in time of peace, warrant officers and enlisted men on the active list of the Regular Army.

"4. In the opinion of this office the case \* \* \* does not fall within the application of the act of July 14, 1939, supra."

## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

In its February survey of Current Business, the Department of Commerce significantly states that at the end of the calendar year 1939 the economic situation was definitely not one in which the high December rate of business activity would be maintained. The expanded volume of production had been based in large part upon investment in inventory, and by the end of December it was evident that that movement would not continue much longer. Hence the prospects in 1940 were for a decline in business volumes as the rate of inventory accumulation fell off. The reduced flow of new orders and the cutting down of back logs pointed in this direction.

At the time, continued the survey, there did not appear to be any new demand factors in immediate prospect of sufficient magnitude to offset a cessation of inventory investment, and thus to hold productive activity on existing levels. Business investments, apart from inventory, had undoubtedly increased, but the extreme quiet in the new issues market did not indicate expansion in this sphere for the months ahead. The export returns for December showed a large gain, and prospects as 1940 opened were for demands from abroad to be much larger than in the opening months of 1939. But the probable increase in this sphere during the months of 1940 could hardly be large enough to fully cancel the inventory factor.

Reports available since the survey of Current Business went to press show the correctness of the forecast therein made. Most of the Government economists feel the current decline of business will run for another six or eight weeks, and that then there will be a turn for the better and before the end of the year production will be back to the high level of the final quarter of last year. On the other hand, non-Government analysts hold production will continue to drop for some weeks, and that then a levelling off will occur to last until after the Democratic Convention. As to that Convention the importance attributed to it is due to the fact that it will establish whether Roosevelt will run for a third term, or Secretary Hull placed at the head of the Democratic ticket. If the latter should be the case, as is expected in many quarters, there is no question as to the effect on business and security markets. At present there is an absence of major price movements and continued low volume trading in those markets. Excess reserves in the Banking system have mounted to new record levels, and are still rising. In spite of this fact some recent bond refunding operations, although the securities were reasonably priced, have not been as satisfactory as was expected. There is a disposition to be slow in reinvesting cash received from

called and maturing bonds, which would indicate the desire of investors to be in a more flexible position in case war developments alter the play of economic forces. There is like uncertainty in Congress. That body is motivated by a purpose to cut the President's estimates for appropriations so that no increase in the National Debt limit, or additional taxes will be necessary. Export trade has shown marked improvement, but on the other hand there is talk of economic reprisals against Great Britain, France and Argentina for alleged foreign exchange control arrangements which tend to canalize Argentina exchange to London and Paris.

Involved in the financial outlook are the questions of whether through war buying there will be a revival of capital markets, and the political outlook. Until these questions are solved the uncertainty which now prevails is likely to continue.

### Nat. Gd. and Res. at FA School (Continued from Page 619)

- 1st Lt. Arthur C. Hanson, 151st FA, Minn. NG.  
Capt. Marion Norton Hardesty, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Fredrick William Herzog, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Alfred E. Hintz, 218th FA, Ore. NG.  
1st Lt. James B. Hipple, 117th FA, S. D. NG.  
Capt. Roy Arthur Horn, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Joe Ice, FA-Res.  
Capt. Joseph Jacob Imhoff, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Clark A. Ingh, 121st FA, Wis. NG.  
1st Lt. James Flynn Kahlenberg, FA-Res.  
Capt. Bear George Kazanlian, FA-Res.  
Capt. John Edward Keefe, Jr., FA-Res.  
Capt. Winthrop G. Kerwick, 111th FA, Va. NG.  
2d Lt. Earnest L. Kirkland, 132d FA, Texas NG.  
Capt. Norman Leroy Kistler, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Stewart H. Knowlton, 222d FA, Utah NG.  
1st Lt. Eugene B. Kryloff, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Edmund H. Lang, 176th FA, Penn. NG.  
Capt. Frank W. Lee, Jr., 178th FA, S. C. NG.  
Capt. Ira V. LeMaster, 190th FA, Okla. NG.  
1st Lt. Frederick N. Leonard, FA-Res.  
Capt. Everett Lewy, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Leslie A. Linn, 108th FA, Col. NG.  
Capt. Fred Carl Lundberg, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. John G. McClone, 124th FA, Ill. NG.  
1st Lt. Eugene Joseph McCormick, FA-Res.  
Capt. Wilmer Keith McDaniel, FA-Res.  
Capt. Hugh McDonald, FA-Res.  
Capt. Floyd William McGinn, FA-Res.  
Capt. Ernest P. Meredith, 113th FA, N. C. NG.  
Capt. Melvin Miller, FA-Res.  
Capt. Howard Albert Mitchell, FA-Res.  
Capt. Chris David Mochler, FA-Res.  
2d Lt. Jack E. Morgan, 119th FA, Mich. NG.  
Capt. Carl Cleveland Neely, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Adolph H. Nelson, 192d FA, Conn. NG.  
2d Lt. Harry A. Overholtzer, 108th FA, Penn. NG.  
2d Lt. Pyrdith E. Owen, 185th FA, N. D. NG.  
1st Lt. James Edward Oyler, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Ralph L. Paddock, Jr., FA-Res.  
1st Lt. John Edward Parish, FA-Res.  
Capt. Asa N. Porter, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. William C. Pritchard, 150th FA, Ind. NG.  
1st Lt. Robert W. Purvis, 144th FA, Calif. NG.  
1st Lt. Donald H. Randall, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Edward A. Raymond, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Joseph William Redding, FA-Res.  
Capt. D. Kenneth Reimers, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Rex D. Roach, 117th FA, Ala. NG.  
Capt. John M. Rogers, Jr., 112th FA, N. J. NG.  
1st Lt. Joseph Gordon Russell, Jr., FA-Res.  
Capt. James L. Russell, 150th FA, Ind. NG.  
1st Lt. Roland E. Russell, 128th FA, Mo. NG.  
Capt. Harry Lang Scheetz, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Paul W. Schwartz, 157th FA, N. J. NG.  
1st Lt. Carter Seddon Showell, FA-Res.  
Capt. Donald Lommi Sibray, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Kemp Henry Smith, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Clifford M. Snow, 131st FA, Texas NG.  
1st Lt. Harry P. Snyder, 134th FA, Ohio NG.  
Capt. Kermit Darling Stewart, FA-Res.  
Capt. D. D. Stone, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Joseph E. Stopp, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Andrew Dale Swisher, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Thornton Richard Thornhill, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Paul B. Tidball, 142d FA, Ark. NG.  
2d Lt. Anthony R. Turnello, 157th FA, N. J. NG.  
Capt. C. O'Dillon Turner, 152d FA, Me. NG.

## MERCHANT MARINE

- 1st Lt. Charles Howard Tustison, FA-Res.  
2d Lt. Wilfred D. Ulich, 134th F. A., Ohio NG.  
1st Lt. Sydney Leigh Wade, FA-Res.  
Capt. John G. Wagner, FA-Res.  
Capt. John B. Webb, 142d FA, Ark. NG.  
1st Lt. Frank W. Wheeler, Jr., 113th FA, N. C. NG.  
1st Lt. Thomas Marion Wilkes, FA-Res.  
Capt. Walter Jackson Williams, FA-Res.  
Capt. William H. Williams, 113th FA, N. C. NG.  
Capt. Weston H. Willis, 113th FA, N. C. NG.  
1st Lt. Jack David Wolfson, FA-Res.  
1st Lt. Cecil Wolston Woods, FA-Res.  
Maj. Marion D. Woodworth, 158th FA, Okla. NG.

## Merchant Marine

The Maritime Commission this week quit the ship operating business.

Last of the government-operated lines, the new Puget Sound Orient Line, was awarded to American Mail Line of Seattle on its bid of \$1,000 for trade name and good will and bids of \$2,880 to \$3,170.38 a month charter hire for each of the six vessels on the line.

American President Lines had offered more money—too much, in the opinion of the Maritime Commission, to permit them to make payments on a sound financial basis. Accordingly, as predicted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, award was to the company which formerly had operated over a similar route.

Contract stipulates that earnings over a 10 per cent return on capital necessarily invested in the line be deposited in a capital reserve fund to be applied to purchase of new replacement tonnage.

Two bids for purchase and one for charter of the freighters Pipestone County, West Imboden and Algic were received by the Maritime Commission on 1 March.

Seas Shipping Company offered \$505,000 for the three vessels, proposing to operate them between U. S. Atlantic ports and African ports. Ira L. Ewers, attorney for a corporation to be formed, offered \$430,967 for the three ships, to be operated between the U. S. West Coast and the east coast of South America.

Robert J. Gomez Company, offered \$6,666 charter hire a month for the vessels, to be operated, by a company to be formed, between North Atlantic ports and Spanish, Greek and African Mediterranean ports.

The Maritime Commission has specified that the purchaser operate the vessels for three years on the essential trade route named in the bid.

The Pipestone County has been operated on the America France Line and the West Imboden and Algic on the American-Hampton Roads Yankee Line. Service on both these lines has been discontinued due to the war.

## Inland Waterway Survey Due

The third of the Maritime Commission's shipping surveys, that covering inland waterways, will be ready for transmission to Congress within a few days. It was learned this week. The survey will supplement those conducted for the foreign trade and the coastwise and inter-coastal trades.

## Comments on Army Promotion

Among the comments written on promotion by officers of the Army in replying to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's survey are the following:

Capt., Inf.—"In so far as possible use surplus-in-grade officers with civilian components and eliminate when efficiency drops below reasonable average."

1st Lt., CE—"Better do something."  
Maj., Gen., AC—"The Air Corps requires special treatment to encourage retirement of future surplus officers over 52."

Capt., FD—"I think it is wrong to ask Congress and the taxpayers to correct a situation brought on by mistakes of the army itself in setting up the present list of the army. As a class, officers have been so well paid and otherwise treated that no officer has a right to complain of stagnated promotion."

Maj., FA—"In legislation of this kind the needs of the Service should take precedence over personal interests."

Capt., QMC—"Not less than 60 years of age in any case."

Maj., CA—"Under any plan prefer voluntary retirement from 3-5 years prior to forced retirement in order that officers may locate themselves advantageously in civil life."

Capt., SC—"Retirement within 1 year the Colonels passed over in making Brigadier Generals."

1st Lt., Cav—"I believe that elimination for inefficiency should be stressed more than at present."

Capt., CWS—"Vitalize 'B' Board procedure."

Capt., GSC—"All World War officers be given opportunity upon reaching 23 years service to retire with retired pay of Colonel with 30 years service."

Capt., CE—"Let it alone for a while so we do not live in a continual stew as to our futures."

Maj., JAGD—"Permit starred officers to retire on three-quarters pay at any time after starring."

1st Col., QMC—"I believe that original Woodring Plan should be modified so that no reductions of age limits could be made."

1st Col., FD—"The Medical Department should not waive physical deficiencies found at annual physical exams."

Maj., Inf.—"The obsolete, deadwood officers should be retired. The civilian components of army don't want the obsolete officer."

Capt., CE—"A rigid enforcement of physical requirements and fearless execution of Class 'B'."

Maj., FA—"I think all should be retired at 60—no difference."

Maj., OD—"I think if an officer cannot properly perform his duties until he is 64 years of age, he should be gotten rid of by present law, which is adequate for the purpose."

### Marine Selection Investigation (Continued from first page)

The Navy and Marine Corps there are wide discrepancies in the marks given by different seniors for comparable work done by junior officers. He also said that any change in the law, due to the appeals of officers who have been passed over or selected out, would be a reflection on the integrity of the officer personnel of the selection board.

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## Six Months of War On Land

The opening six months of the war in Europe has been distinctive in that it is the first declared war in history in which the major line forces have not been immediately committed to action. Indeed, except for the lightning conquest of weak and unorganized Poland, there has been virtually no land war at all.

To be sure, France and England have sent war strength garrisons to the Maginot Line and Germany has put a great deal of her strength into the Siegfried Line, but the fighting in the spaces between those fortified areas has been confined entirely to skirmishes between scouting parties. Even when the major portions of the German forces were engaged in sweeping over their Polish neighbors, the superior allied forces failed to make any impression on the fixed border defenses.

Neutral nations, including the United States, have watched developments very closely with a view to gleanings whatever lessons they can to help strengthen their own defenses. However, the success of the finely organized and equipped Reich land and air forces against the weak and unorganized Polish forces proved nothing that was not pretty well known in all military schools and war colleges throughout the world. The destructive power of German bombers against Polish air bases and railroad centers, while demonstrating some degree of accuracy was inconclusive because the defenders were ill equipped and untrained in anti-aircraft artillery and in air defense.

It may be pointed out that if the success in Poland really indicated the invincibility of the German Army, there would long since have been a major action on the Western front, for it certainly can not be contended that Hitler and the German people would struggle against the economic blockade of the allied sea power if they thought a decision could be reached on the land front.

The Russian push through on the Mannerheim line has been held as offering lessons for the modification of the two lines on the Western front. However, it must be pointed out that there is little comparison. The Maginot and Limes lines are expensive, permanently fortified lines with huge underground living quarters, fixed and protected gun installations, underground communications, etc. These lines were built to protect political borders. The so-called Mannerheim line, on the other hand represents the type of protection which would be resorted to by any army in the field. Utilizing to the utmost the terrain, using gullies, passes between lakes, hillsides, etc., the Finns dug trenches, put dugouts on hill sides, and otherwise "dug in" in the manner utilized by any good field soldier with a spade. The "fortifications" were not of the permanent, expensive type along the Franco-German border and the military action against it was more closely comparable to a war of movement than to action along fixed defenses.

The war in Finland has shown that Russian staff and planning work is even worse than had been previously considered. Though not as high as reported in the press, Russian casualties have been terrific. The power of the defense again was emphasized, for even if the Russian preparations and plans had been superior to their proved caliber it is doubtful if much greater progress could have been made against the defense put up by the Finns. As to materiel, the weaknesses shown up in Russian equipment in Spain were even more glaringly revealed. This was particularly true of the light tanks. In Spain these tanks were put out of action by hand grenades, gasoline bottles, tank traps, etc. In Finland they suffered worse losses, for even rifle fire is reported to have put numbers of Red tanks out of action. In spite of the Russian weaknesses, it must be pointed out that the difficult terrain and cold foggy weather presented them with a vastly different problem than that faced by Germany in Poland where good weather and a flat country made operations of mechanized and motor units an easy matter.

German use of tanks and motorized

forces in Poland gave opportunity for the successful use of one fine piece of tactics. When the Germans were faced with a Polish force, instead of directly engaging the force it would execute a flank action with the tanks, armored cars and motorized infantry. By thus going around the defense forces the Germans would force them to retreat or be shut off.

One technical aspect being watched closely by other nations, especially the United States, is the light artillery situation. Following the World War when her 77 mm field guns were destroyed under the Versailles treaty, Germany in her rearmament program turned to the 105 mm howitzer for a light field piece. While throwing a much heavier projectile than the 75's in use by most of the other powers (30 pounds as against 15 pounds) the 105's are not considered to be as maneuverable and as easily manhandled as the lighter weapon. In our Army present thought favors the modernized 75 with the split trail, wide rapid traverse and high elevation. While it does not mete out the destructive power of the heavier 105 mm howitzer, artillery men feel that its more rapid handling ability makes it much more useful against the rapidly moving vehicles of a mechanized force. But German military thought is not to be taken lightly, so other nations are watching closely for a test of the 105's in action. Poland failed to afford a real test.

In aircraft, too, the lack of real major operations has limited the lessons to be learned. No genuinely large air raids have been undertaken, operations having been confined largely to small observation flights or bombing expeditions which fall far short of the mass attacks contemplated by Douhet and his adherents. There has been no worthy test of types or tactics, in most instances older types of aircraft having been employed rather than the newer models. Air men say that considerable advances have come about in recent years but that they have been due to greater emphasis on research rather than to any lessons learned in Ethiopia, Spain, or the current conflict.

Of considerable interest in the air field is the future development of the air weapons and the influence such progress will have on the design of the plane of the future. The Germans have been tending more and more toward the substitution of a heavier weapon, such as their 22 mm and 27 mm guns, in place of one or two of the .30 or .50 caliber machine guns on their larger pursuit ships and bombers. While the rate of fire of these heavier guns is considerably less than that of the machine guns the destructive power is far greater. Airplanes have been known to return safely to their home fields though virtually riddled with hundreds of machine gun bullets, while there have been reports of the complete destruction of fighting planes by one burst (usually three or four shots) from the cannon type. The projectile used in these heavier guns usually is of the high explosive type with detonators so sensitive that they go off on contact with fabric. Besides Germany, France also is tending more and more toward the larger gun. The British Air Force has held generally to the machine gun, but is equipping some of her new models with the heavier type. Should the new weapon prove its usefulness it will seriously affect the plane models, for not only will they have to be built to carry more of the heavier guns but they also will have to afford armor protection for the operating personnel and vital mechanical parts. This heavier weight may considerably reduce the speeds which have so greatly increased in recent years.

While each side refrains from a major drive along the fortified lines and utilizes its air forces for smaller raids against purely military objectives, greater emphasis than ever before is being placed on propaganda. Leaflets are being dropped by the tons and radios send forth their persuasive messages in all languages. Germany, while making it a criminal offense for her subjects to listen to foreign broadcasts, makes great play with her "Lord Haw-Haw" programs aimed to weaken British civilian faith in their government leaders and to break

down the "will to war." The Allies continually charge Hitler with conducting a war of nerves, but it must be admitted that they themselves have done nothing to carry the armed conflict to Germany and that they have done as much to keep up the nervous tension among the neutrals as has the Reich.

Study in the supreme councils undoubtedly is centered on the state of the morale of their enemies. When reports indicate a relaxation of the will to fight, a dissatisfaction with their own government's conduct, or a general tiring of the entire situation, the military forces will strike.

## On Sea

What the Maginot Line is to France and the West Wall is to Germany, the Grand Fleet is to Great Britain — and more. The Grand Fleet not only keeps Germans out of every part of the world-wide British Commonwealth of Nations but also prevents them from travelling on the high seas in neutral ships. The vigilance of the British organization for war is illustrated by the removal of Germans from a Japanese ship near the Japanese Coast thousands of miles from the Grand Fleet. All German shipping was driven into home or neutral ports within a few days after the declaration of war and as an economic factor of Germany it has long ceased to exist. Furthermore, many of her shipping offices and facilities in neutral countries have been closed for months. No one knows better than the Germans that such conditions are due to the British sea power which is most vulnerable in the North Sea. It is here that they are using all their resources to break the stranglehold of the Grand Fleet — the backbone of which remains the battleship. One can readily imagine the thrill John Bull felt when Winston Churchill announced that five new battleships would join the Grand Fleet shortly and that her net merchant shipping losses amounted to only 200,000 tons out of a total of 21,000,000, or less than one per cent.

The Grand Fleet, supported by the sea power of France, has permitted Great Britain and France to carry on their offensives in economic, diplomatic and propaganda warfare with as little interruption as possible by the enemy. Such warfare is not spectacular, in fact, it apparently is not well understood by the press and many of the war correspondents. Contraband control stations and "navvies," made possible by sea power, are slowly but surely cutting off Germany from the outside world.

Sporadic raids such as that made by the Von Spee will doubtless continue but the superior strategy and tactics of Great Britain and France will take them in their stride. The end of the Von Spee, which was forced by British men of war with gun power inferior to that of the Von Spee, emphasizes once again the tradition of the sea that "men fight, not ships."

The losses which the British have suffered in the North Sea and around the British Isles indicate that the Royal Navy neglected during their pre-war preparations the defense against the submarine, the mine and air-craft. It was the same during their preparations for the 1914-1918 World War. However, so long as Hitler cannot force a favorable decision in the North Sea it is only a question of time when the double-purpose naval gun (anti-submarine and anti-aircraft) and improved mine sweeping facilities will relieve the pressure on that active front. In the meantime sea power is enabling Great Britain and France to call to their aid world resources for their air and land offensives which will be surely launched at the opportune moment. It is probable that Great Britain's aircraft carriers, supported by units of the Grand Fleet, including battleships may be utilized as landing fields near the weakest points of Germany's lines of communications, thus initiating a truly new era in sea warfare.

It is too early to appraise fully the effect of the recognition of a combat zone by the United States for the guidance of its shipping and the establishment of a neutral zone in the Western Hemisphere

by the Pan-American Union. The former may prove to have been a mistake; however, it is believed that the latter will make for greater solidarity of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere—a most happy omen for peace.

The British, in the opinion of many, were misled during the last war as to the effectiveness of the destroyers and the convoy system in overcoming the submarine menace. The apparent effectiveness of the convoy system and the destroyer as an anti-submarine vessel lulled the British into a sense of security which was not warranted. A simple modification of the tactics of the German submarine which had been foreseen and developed by the Germans before the end of the World War, has impeached the effectiveness of the destroyers from the very beginning of the present war. The British have not yet fully developed the anti-submarine measures which basically would require greater numbers of anti-submarine vessels than are now available.

## "Polar Bears" and "Wolfhounds"

St. Sgt. Herbert E. Smith, Recruiting Publicity Bureau, U. S. Army, Governors Island, N. Y., who served as a corporal in Company M, 31st Infantry, in the AEF Siberian Expedition, announces plans have been completed for two reunions of the veterans of that Expedition this year. On Saturday afternoon and evening, 25 May, the Eastern-Midwestern chapter of the AEFS Veterans Association will meet at the Hotel Granada, Brooklyn, New York, while the National Reunion of all AEFS veterans is scheduled to be held concurrently with the 1940 National Convention of the American Legion in Boston from 23 Sept. through 25 Sept. Former members of the Siberian Expedition will be heartily welcomed at both these AEFS reunions, writes Sergeant Smith.

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## Benning Observes 29th Inf. Day

Fort Benning, Ga.—Massed in the regimental parade area the 2400 officers and enlisted men of the 29th Infantry attentively heard the organization's reputation for efficiency extolled last Monday morning as speakers launched, with formal exercises, an all day program commemorative of its 39th birthday anniversary.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry; Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, commandant of the Infantry School, and Brig. Gen. Bruce Magruder, commanding general of the tank brigade.

Inviting attention to the fact that the army is only as efficient as its Infantry, General Lynch congratulated the 29th Infantry on the important role it plays as Infantry School demonstration regiment in perfecting the Infantry of the army. He predicted that the regiment will continue to carry out its important duties in the future in the same efficient manner it has in the past.

General Singleton, who commanded the 29th Infantry before he became a brigadier general and was designated as Infantry School commandant, referred to the fact that he was attending a 29th Infantry birthday celebration for the seventh time.

"I appreciate highly," he asserted, "the 29th Infantry's intelligent devotion to duty, its loyalty to me and my administration, and its lofty patriotism."

Stressed by Col. Oscar W. Griswold, regimental commander, was the 29th's record of work well done during the past twelve months, and its high resolve for the future.

"Another year has rolled around and we meet again to honor the 39th birthday of our regiment," said Colonel Griswold. "I use the word 'our' advisedly for this regiment belongs to each and every one of us who wear its insignia—to officers and enlisted men alike. It belongs to the newest assigned recruit just as much as it belongs to the colonel. Each and every one of us, by his personal and official actions, is jointly responsible for its fine reputation and its good name."

"We must not forget, too, that this regiment belongs to the long line of officers and enlisted men who have preceded us in the thirty-nine years of its history. For nothing is more true I think than once a 29th Infantryman, always a 29th Infantryman."

"During the past year our professional life has been more than ordinarily a constant shifting of personnel, scenes and events. Officers have succeeded each other with startling rapidity. It is a matter of deep gratification to me that this regiment has continued on the even tenor of its way without loss of efficiency or morale. Another way to say this is that only game fish swim up stream."

"This course would have been impossible were it not for the grand corps of non-commissioned officers with which this regiment is blessed. I have had a personal interest and more or less personal contact with the non-commissioned officers of this regiment for the past fifteen years."

"I know many of you personally and I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your fine work. Should war suddenly materialize and some of our officers be called to other duty, I feel confident that many of you could step in and command units of this regiment with distinction to yourselves and to your country. I can pay you no higher compliment."

"Let me for a moment sketch for you the big picture of events affecting the regiment during the past year. So often we are so busied with our particular affairs that we do not realize the problem as a whole. So often it is difficult to see the forest for the trees."

"Much has happened from a personnel viewpoint. One year ago today this regiment had seventy-eight officers. Today we have seventy-one, having gained sixty-nine and lost seventy-six during the interim."

"The situation is even more striking as regards our enlisted personnel. We have gained 1844 men and lost 1551 during the year. This means that about six out of every ten men have been in the regiment but one year or less."

"Some idea of the flow of enlisted men into Fort Benning may be gained from glancing through the records of our recruit detachment and school. More than 60000 casualties and applicants have been processed through this activity since 1 March 1939."

"A cadre of this regiment organized the 21st Engineers into companies, processed, quartered, clothed, and gave many of its personnel much of its basic military training. This before the arrival of its officers. We feel therefore that we have had a share in the development of this fine regiment."

"The regiment similarly organized and

trained the IV Corps Headquarters Company, furnishing a cadre of nine men initially."

"The 29th likewise organized the Fourth Anti-tank Battalion, the only organization of its kind in our army. We furnished a trained cadre of 208 men, with all grades and ratings represented from technical sergeant down to private. Many of our best men went to this unit. We could ill afford to lose them but we feel that they take with them to this fine new unit the splendid spirit of the old 29th."

"Other things were happening also while the above events were taking place."

"On 1 May 1939, a major reorganization took place within the regiment which lost to us the old regimental machine gun company and the old mortar company. We gained, however, our long lost Third Battalion and are now housed at the same station, as the only full war-strength regiment of Infantry in the United States army."

"I have in mind, too, the participation of the regiment in clearing the new Artillery impact area. This extensive clearing was estimated to require six weeks. Our First Battalion with our good friends and neighbors the 66th Infantry, 24th Infantry, and 33rd Field Artillery, did the job in eleven days."

"The coming of our First Division neighbors brought added duties also which this regiment cheerfully assumed. Among these was the pipe line dug from Ebbert Hill to Harmony Church. Some estimated this would take ten days. Although one company was necessarily absent on demonstration duty, you actually did it with all the trimmings in something less than two and a half working days. I have in mind, too, Sergeant Smith, of Company K, and his gang of carpenters, who did such yeoman service in the Divisional area, as well as the fine contributions of Company L, at Harmony Church. All concerned are rightly entitled to regard these contributions with the satisfaction of a job well done."

"Notwithstanding these events, the regiment found the time to do its full duty to the Infantry School which to me is our most sacred trust. The records tell me that you put on 115 separate demonstrations since this day last year. The way we do this work is reflected through the graduates of this school, wherever the flag flies. We have no more im-

portant duty than to keep up our high standards for the coming year. I often think of every officer and every enlisted man in this regiment as being qualified honorary members of the Infantry School faculty."

"Twenty-two different test projects were finished for the Infantry Board. One very important organization test was carried out by the Second Battalion which I am told furnishes the basis for a new war-strength infantry organization just now approved by the War Department."

"Let it be said that we take our work too seriously I hasten to add that you have done your part too in garrison activities. You hold the current garrison championship in baseball and basketball, and are also the runner up for the boxing championship. I am very glad to say that this regiment contributed more than \$2,500 to the post Community Chest fund, a most worthy activity. This regiment also furnished two active shooting members of the winning National Match team at Perry."

"May I leave with you this final thought. In a grand free country such as ours we are sometimes prone to take our blessings as a matter of course. It is not until we survey what is going on in other countries, that it comes home to us how very lucky we are to live under the stars and stripes. For we find Europe on fire. Millions of men are facing each other with guns in their hands and hate in their hearts."

"No man can now foretell just where or how this fire may spread. But this we do know, and that is that you, and I, and every other member of our army, has a solemn duty to see that no aggressor nation harms this country of ours. There are some things worse than death, and the loss of our freedom is one of them."

"Let us resolve during the coming year, to make ours a better army within our sphere of influence; let us add to the reputation and efficiency of this regiment in all we do; and with becoming modesty, but none the less resolutely, let us live up to our regimental motto, 'We Lead The Way'."

Twenty-ninth Infantry Reminiscences might very well have been the title of the address by Col. Edwin Butcher, Inf. Now director of the Infantry Board at Ft. Benning. Colonel Butcher served a tour of duty with the regiment shortly after

the World War, when he was a major. One of the army's best story tellers, Colonel Butcher made his remarks not only informative but also highly entertaining. He recalled many incidents of his service with the regiment and brought vividly to the attention of his hearers outstanding characteristics of many an officer and enlisted man whose forcefulness makes an impression on the regiment even today.

Master Sergeant Edgar C. Davis likewise held the close attention of his audience with accounts of 29th Infantry men and events of the past.

Other events on the program were: Invocation, by Chaplain Joseph R. Koch.

Reading of the Regimental History, by the assistant regimental adjutant, Lt. William H. Craig.

Benediction, by Chaplain Ivan L. Bennett.

Musical Selections, by the 29th Infantry Band.

During the day, the regimental Organization Day program embraces:

Special Organization Day Dinners in all company mess halls, at noon.

Free moving picture show for regimental personnel in the main theatre, at 2:00 p. m.

Enlisted men's dance at the 29th Infantry recreation hall, from 8:30 till 11:30 p. m.

## Report Coast Guard Bill

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee yesterday reported favorably the amending legislation to the Coast Guard Line Officer Selection Act.

The committee heard Rear Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant, explain briefly that the bill in no manner alters the policy laid down by Congress in the original legislation but merely clarifies and makes workable the original plan.

# SCHOOL DIRECTORY

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